

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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'OCEAN VENTURE 81' EXERCISES ENTER FINAL STAGE

OW291512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, September 29 (XINHUA) -- A major show of Western maritime power, "Ocean Venture 81" exercise, entered its final Baltic phase today to demonstrate freedom of access to the Baltic, as a U.S. military spokesman put it. This phase involves U.S. naval forces operation in the Baltic with naval and air units from Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands.

"Ocean Venture 81," which began August 1 and ends October 15, involves more than 120,000 men, 250 ships and 1,000 aircraft from 14 NATO and Latin American countries, in waters from the South Atlantic, the Caribbean, Virginia capes, the North Atlantic to the Baltic. The exercise is divided into five phases, each highlighted by significant events. The operations in the South Atlantic, from August 1 to September 26, involved forces of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela and the United States in combined naval task force operations, under the U.S. Commander, South Atlantic.

The east coast phase, from August 1 to September 19, consisted of U.S. anti-submarine operations off the Virginia capes. The amphibious transit phase, from September 1 to 19, involved transit from the U.S. to the Mediterranean and included war-at-sea exercise with the Spanish Navy and French air units.

The Caribbean phase, from August 3 to 20, were the largest and most wide-ranging ever conducted in the Caribbean, encompassing amphibious, airborne, and tactical air operations in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Florida straits. Joining in the United States forces in this phase were units from the Netherlands and Britain.

The North Atlantic phase, from August 18 to September 1, consisted of two U.S. Navy carrier battle groups, initially fighting against each other and then joining together for a trans-Atlantic crossing. The phase concluded with carrier air operations in the Norwegian Sea. Also participating in this phase were naval and air units from Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal and Britain.

The manoeuvres include the operations of naval battle group, maritime air, marine amphibious, army airborne and air assault, airlift, tactical air, conventional bombing and sea surveillance.

A U.S. military spokesman said: "The long-range goal of the exercises is to improve our ability to operate successfully with maritime forces of Allied nations, and to improve command and control of maritime forces in multi-national environments." Referring to the importance of exercises of this size and scope, the spokesman said: "The Soviet Navy has made significant gains in recent years, in terms of numbers of ships and its capabilities, which has given the impression the Soviet Navy is much stronger than it actually is. Ocean Venture will demonstrate that Western nations, working together, can put a maritime force at sea that can counter the Soviet fleet."

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF 'GROUP OF 77' HOLD MEETING

OW011001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The "Group of 77" developing countries urged the international community, particularly the developed nations, to take effective action to ease the critical economic situation in developing countries and find effective and equitable solutions to the present world economic crisis.

A declaration approved by foreign ministers of the "Group of 77" at their three-day fifth annual meeting which ended here today expresses deep concern at the alarming worsening of the international situation, both in the political and economic fields, and the lack of progress in the process of establishing a new international economic order.

On the current critical economic situation facing the developing nations, the declaration says, "the world economic crisis has resulted in a further erosion of their terms of trade, high levels of inflation, a considerable increase in interest rates. It has been determined that a one per cent increase in interest rate would result in further indebteding the developing countries by U.S. dollars 20 billion -- insufficient and declining demand for exports, rising protectionism and continued rigid and unfavourable terms for transfer of technology, disrupting their economic growth and leading to sharp increases in external deficits and indebtedness."

The foreign ministers also "urged the developed countries, international agencies and institutions and others who are able to do so to provide food assistance as quickly as possible and to grant development assistance to help the developing countries become self-sufficient in food production through, inter alia, an early establishment of a world food security net."

The foreign ministers particularly called on the international community to take immediate and appropriate steps to help the least developed countries meet their critical economic situation.

On the establishment of a new international economic order, the declaration maintains that "only a global and integrated approach to the present world economic problems with the participation of all states would contribute to the restructuring of international economic relations through agreed solutions that will be lasting and equitable for all."

It underlined the urgency of launching global negotiations and called on the United States to join the broad support for global negotiations by the international community.

According to the declaration, the ministers were particularly concerned over "the excessive emphasis" given to bilateralism at the expense of multilateral cooperation, the so-called free international market forces and the role of transnational corporations as well as the increasing recourse to protectionist measures on the part of the developed countries.

The ministers emphasized the importance of economic cooperation among the developing countries, believing that "this new impulse towards collective self-reliance would yield balanced and lasting benefits, consolidating their solidarity and enhancing their negotiating position with the developed countries.

#### CANCUN MEETING DEBATED AT UN SESSION

OW030956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Representatives of almost all countries expressed hope at the U.N. that the forthcoming Cancun summit would give an impetus to the North-South dialogue on international economic co-operation and development.

During the general debate at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of state for external relations of Brazil, pointed out that the Cancun meeting of 22 heads of state or government would provide a unique opportunity for the major Western powers to regain the trust of the Third World by showing that there would be no relapse into unilateral attitudes and negative judgments on the North-South problems.

"We expect it to result in a clear-cut commitment to contribute to the early launching of the global negotiations to be conducted in the universal forum of the United Nations," he stated.

At the eleventh special session of the General Assembly last autumn, a programme of targets for the international economic co-operation and development was worked out. Despite several setbacks, a remarkable area of agreement had been identified. But the launching of the round of global negotiations went into deadlock because the major Western powers, especially the United States, disagreed with the procedures and agenda for the negotiations. Since then, no progress has been made in reaching an agreement between the developing and developed countries on the launching of global negotiations.

In their statements during the general debate of the Assembly, many Third World countries stressed the urgent need to promote the international economic cooperation and to make efforts for the early holding of North-South negotiations.

On this important issue, the main view-points put forward at this Assembly by the heads of state or government and foreign ministers of a number of Third World countries are:

-- It is essential to establish new principles of equality in economic co-operation, liquidate any forms of inequality and oppression, eliminate the neo-colonialist practices and support more substantially the under-developed countries in raising their agricultural and industrial productivity.

-- It is essential to recognize that in the world of economic interdependence it is unrealistic to think that a solution to the economic problem of one part of the world could be achieved without help from the rest of the world. Nor is it possible to deal with one issue in isolation from the rest, as there is a link between all development issues. It is crystal clear that the establishment of a new, just and democratic economic order is in the interest of both rich and poor countries.

-- The proposed global negotiations will offer the best framework for the comprehensive, coherent, integrated and therefore effective treatment of the totality of the world economic malaise. What the international community needs in the present circumstances is a concerted effort to draw up an integrated, comprehensive set of principles and measures capable of sustaining world trade, finance, energy and technology flows on a sound course. It is important to set up an effective system of world security in food, together with the proper financial mechanism for the promotion of effective food production of the developing countries.

-- It is imperative at the present time to strengthen the collective self-reliance among the developing countries. North-South co-operation (regional co-operation) is a crucial imperative of the times for altering the legacy of endemic colonial economic patterns and structures that has stymied the efforts to accelerate the development of the developing countries.

Different from the superpowers, many Second World countries announced their support for and participation in the North-South dialogue. They held that co-operation with the developing countries and the improvement of international economic relations were necessary both for strengthening the developing countries' economies and for promoting world economic recovery.

The European Economic Community, Japan, Canada, Australia and other Second World countries declared themselves ready to provide financial and technical aid and assistance to the developing countries.

They stressed the principle of interdependence among nations. France said that "the European countries without significant natural resources are suffering with the developing countries. In the face of speculation and uncertainty, the interests of the European countries are those of the South."

The Second World countries wanted to work for a global energy strategy which would create security among both producers and consumers.

The United States, the main barrier of the launching of global negotiations, was looking forward to a "genuine and open exchange of views" on the questions of economic development and international co-operation. But it declared that a strategy for growth that depended on a massive increase in the transfer of resources from developed to developing countries was "simply unrealistic," thus rejecting the earnest and just demands of the developing countries which represent the majority of the world.

Calling itself a "natural ally" of the Third World countries, the Soviet Union actually withholds its support for the developing countries' demand for global negotiations and for new equitable international economic relations.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON EXPLOITING DEEP-SEA RESOURCES

HK030318 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Wang Shifang [3769 1102 5364]: "A Struggle for the Exploitation of Deep-Sea Resources"]

[Text] The 10th session of the 3d UN Conference on the Law of the Sea held meetings in March and August this year respectively in New York and Geneva. The developing countries had heated arguments with the developed countries headed by the United States on the issue of deep-sea mining. Since the United States insisted on amending a relevant clause in the Draft Treaty of the Law of the Sea, both meetings ended in impasse.

This was due to the so-called dispute over deep-sea mining. That is, some developed countries, with the United States at the head, hold that since they possess the technology and capital, they want to exploit the seabed mineral resources of the deep sea according to the principle of "freedom of the seas." While on the other hand, the developing countries hold: "The international seabed and its resources belong to all peoples." They hold that all countries, whether large or small, are entitled to share the international seabed resources.

Some years ago, the United States started to conduct extensive surveys of the oceans. According to a report by a specialist, it is estimated in the seabed at depths of 2,000 to 3,000 meters there are rich mineral resources, out of which more than 20 metallic elements can be refined to generate profits of \$3,000 billion. These metallic elements include manganese, nickel, copper, cobalt and platinum which are very important for civil use and defense industries. According to an estimate of the American iron and steel industry, the known manganese deposits will be exhausted in 25 years and other major minerals known deposits are running out; moreover, the cost of exploitation is increasing. Therefore, people generally hold that it is an inevitable trend that the developed industrial countries will seek to get their raw materials from the seabed.

Henceforth, some developed countries, with the United States at the head, have stepped up their prospecting and mining of manganese nodules in the international seabed as well as developing experimental techniques to process and refine minerals. The U.S. Government has spent more than \$200 million on this so far. Some deep-sea mining companies have successfully collected manganese nodules from the deep-sea seabed and have refined metal out of them. What causes the United States' concern is that the body of water having the greatest exploitation potential is situated between Hawaii and California. The United States has always treated the eastern Pacific Ocean as its "inland lake," and has attempted to monopolize it by refusing to let others profit from it.

In June 1978, the U.S. House of Representatives adopted the "Act on Deep-Sea Minerals," which was signed by former President Carter last year. The act stipulated that American citizens could obtain permits for deep-sea prospecting effective as of 1 July 1981 and they could start commercial exploitation in January 1988. Since the Reagan administration assumed power at the beginning of this year, it has held that the Draft Treaty of the Law of the Sea drawn up by the United Nation's Conference on the Law of the Sea is not in the interest of the American Marine Mining Company and that it contravenes relevant U.S. legislation. Therefore, it has proposed a reexamination of the treaty and the adding of amendments to it.

This U.S. stand is vigorously opposed by the developing countries, and it is not even supported by the developed countries. The British newspaper the TIMES commented without reservation: "By now, the U.S. Government should realize that there is actually no possibility for making any significant amendments to the draft treaty," because even the developed countries that have reservations on the deep-sea mining regulations will not agree to any amendments. The newspaper urged the United States to cooperate with the conference. A number of U.S. personages and public opinion has also criticized the attitude of Washington, saying it will aggravate the acute antagonism with the Third World. The chairman of the conference, Xu Tongmei (Singapore) warned at the closing meeting in August, whether or not the Reagan administration accepts the draft treaty, the negotiations to be held in March and April next year in New York will make the final decision. As the U.S. Los Angeles TIMES pointed out: Although the focus of the contradictions at the two meetings was on deep-sea mining, actually it reflects in a concentrated way a struggle to test "to what extent are the rich and powerful, advantaged and technologically advanced countries willing to share their treasures with the poor countries." As to whether or not this struggle will be rationally settled, the conference to be convened next year will provide an answer.

#### JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL FOIL TOURNAMENT

OW051809 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Nanjing, October 5 (XINHUA) — More than 60 fencers from Australia, France, Great Britain, Romania, Hong Kong and China gathered today in the Wudaishan indoor stadium for the opening ceremony of the four-day 1981 Nanjing International Foil Invitational Tournament, scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Also present at the ceremony were Vice-President Rong Gaotang of the All-China Sports Federation, Chairman Xu Jiatun of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, Guido Malacarne, general treasurer and president of the IFF [International Fencing Federation] jury, and Rollant Boitelle, member of the technique commission of the IFF.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON DEATH OF EGYPT'S AS-SADAT

OW070229 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 6 (XINHUA) -- "America has lost a close friend -- the world has lost a great statesman, and mankind has lost a champion of peace," declared U.S. President Reagan this afternoon in mourning the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

In a press statement, Reagan said "Anwar as-Sadat was admired and loved by the people of America. His death today, an act of cowardly infamy, fills us with horror."

There was noticeably great concern about the death of As-Sadat in the U.S. capital today and normal activities in the White House, the State Department and the Department of Defense were cancelled or postponed.

SENATOR JACKSON COMMENTS ON YE PROPOSAL TO TAIWAN

OW061228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 5 (XINHUA) -- "A good first move" was the comment made to XINHUA by senior Senator Henry Jackson of Washington State today on Ye Jianying's policy statement concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for China's peaceful reunification.

"I want to commend the People's Republic of China for the initiative that they have taken in connection with peace overtures and various proposals related to Taiwan," Jackson said.

"I think that if a solution can be worked out between the People's Republic and Taiwan, it will be a wise move in that it will help stabilize situations in the Pacific and it will strengthen the growing and indeed closer relationship between the North America, my government, and the People's Republic," he said.

He stressed that "Taiwan is a part of China" and the reunification issue "is a problem for the people of China." "We should allow the people on the mainland and the people on Taiwan to work it out among themselves," he stated.

FANG YI MEETS WITH U.S. ACADEMICIANS

OW061316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Fang Yi this afternoon met with Professor L. M. Lederman, director of the Fermi National Laboratory of the U.S.A., Mrs. Lederman, Professor B. Richter of the Stanford Linac Accelerator Center, and Mrs. Richter. They had a friendly conversation on the further strengthening of technical exchanges.

Among those attending the meeting were Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Zhang Wenyu, director of the Institute of High Energy Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The American guests arrived here October 4 for a visit and academic exchanges at the invitation of Zhang Wenyu.

NI ZHIFU MEETS DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OWu51856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, had a cordial talk here this evening with a delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea led by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the federation's central committee.

Ni Zhifu briefed the guests on China's current economic readjustment and the work of the trade unions. Later he hosted a banquet for the guests.

The Korean trade unionists arrived here this afternoon for a stopover after a visit to Japan.

DPRK PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS JILIN

SK070400 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] A six-member Chagang provincial good-will delegation headed by (Song Sok-il), vice chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee, the DPRK, arrived in Changchun today. Deputy Governor Yang Zhantao and (Liu Yu), Changchun's deputy mayor, and responsible persons of relevant departments greeted the delegation at the station.

The provincial people's government hosted a party tonight for the delegation. Governor Yu Ke received the members of the delegation before the party. Yang Zhantao and (Song Sok-il) spoke at the party. After visiting Changchun the delegation will tour Jilin and Tonghua municipalities and other places.

SUZUKI ON SOVIET BUILDUP, NEED TO BUILD DEFENSE

OW061547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said yesterday that the Soviet Union's military buildup is causing instability.

Suzuki's remark -- made to the budget committee of the House of Councilors -- was reported by Tokyo's press.

"It is imperative for Japan to strive to build its national defense based on the Japanese constitution and fundamental policy on defense," Suzuki said.

The Soviet occupation of four islands, northern territories of Japan, is an obstacle to Japanese-Soviet relations, Suzuki said. The Soviet Union denies the existence of any territorial problem concerning the four northern islands.

"The base for the development of cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union lies in the settlement of the four northern islands and the conclusion of a peace-and-friendship treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union," Suzuki said.

Suzuki also said he would have to carefully consider whether to hold Japanese-Soviet summit talks.

U.S., JAPAN CONDUCT AIR EXERCISES

OW050858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) and the U.S. Air Force in Japan started a four-day joint drill maneuvers today, according to a KYODO report.

These maneuvers were held for the first time at the ASDF's Nyutsbaru Base in Miyazaki Prefecture as part of the integrated maneuvers which have been held by the ASDF biennially. Taking part in the maneuvers, which will last until October 9, are 48,000 men and 550 planes.

During the joint maneuvers, involving 1,600 ASDF men and 42 aircraft and 80 U.S. personnel and six F-15 fighters, Japan and the U.S. will conduct joint air battle exercises over Hyuganada airspace, so will escort flight for C-130 plane of the U.S. Air Force. [sentence as received]

These maneuvers were believed to have postulated a situation in which Japan was under surprise attack as American Air Force in Japan is engaged in an overseas conflict. The joint action of Japanese and U.S. Air Forces came after a joint naval exercise in the west Pacific late last month.

#### USSR OVERHAULING WARSHIPS IN JAPANESE-MADE DOCK

OW031218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 3 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union is using the floating dock imported from Japan two years ago to overhaul its warships, an official of the Japanese Defence Agency disclosed yesterday.

This was proved by a U.S. reconnaissance photo. "This floating dock also seemed to have been used for repairing the Minsk aircraft carrier," said the Defence Agency official.

The 80,000-ton dock was imported from the Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries of Japan in 1979. The U.S. Department of Defense had warned Japan at that time that it should act cautiously in striking export deals with the Soviet Union.

#### JAPANESE MEDIA OFFICIAL VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

Meets Liao Chengzhi

OW290531 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] On 27 September, Liao Chengzhi, NPC vice chairman and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a friendly talk with Yoshiaki Yamanishi, president of the TBS Tokyo Broadcasting Company, who is currently visiting China. Zhang Xiangshan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, was present at the talk.

Meets Wan Li

OW291320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation from the Tokyo Broadcasting System Corporation led by Yoshiyuki Yamanishi, president of the corporation, in the Great Hall of the People here today. Wan Li answered the guests' questions about Sino-Japanese relations and China's industrial and agricultural development.

Also present were Zhang Xiangshan and Jin Zhao, director and deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration.

The guests arrived here September 25 at the invitation of the Central Broadcasting Administration.

I. 7 Oct 81

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

VIETNAMESE AIR FORCE PERSONNEL DEFECT TO PRC

08070828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7. (XINHUA) -- Ten Vietnamese, including a second lieutenant, a warrant officer (machinist) of the Vietnamese Air Force and an architectural engineer defected to China on September 30 by flying a military helicopter across the border into Guangxi. They said they had taken this step because they were discontented with the rule of the Le Duan clique.

The UN-1H helicopter was piloted by Lieutenant Kieu Thanh Luc.

They told Chinese frontier army guards and civilians that after the Le Duan clique took political power they had pursued a policy of aggression and expansion abroad and practised ruthless rule at home and the Vietnamese people had led a very poor life. In order to seek freedom and a better life, they had decided upon this action.

SRV, HENG SAMRIN TROOPS ATTACK THAI BORDER POSTS

08041900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Bangkok, October 4. (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops recently attacked Thai border guards in Had . . . village, Klong Yai District, Trat Province in eastern Thailand.

Military sources in Bangkok disclosed this evening that at 10:05 a.m. on October 2 the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops entrenched on height 199 on the Kampuchean side of the Thai-Kampuchean border opened rifle fire three times at a Thai aircraft which was covering the 182nd special combat unit of the Thai Marines for troop movements. Five minutes later, they fired 10 mortar shells at Sarapatpit village, Klong Yai District. Thai aircraft silenced the enemy by launching 10 rockets on the height and its surroundings.

The sources warned: "Thai troops will fight back resolutely if the opposite side continues to make provocations against Thailand and infringe upon its sovereign rights."

FRG'S GENSCHER CONCLUDES VISIT TO BEIJING

Hosts Banquet 6 Oct

OW061754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his wife gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In his toast, Genscher said he believed his current visit has contributed to the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua said Genscher's visit is crowned with success. His visit has demonstrated that there are bright prospects for friendly cooperation between the two countries in economic, cultural and other fields.

Among the guests were Li Qiang, advisor of the State Council; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry.

Also present were Guenther Schoedel, West German ambassador to China, and his wife. Later, the couple gave a reception for the visit of Genscher and his wife.

## DPA on Meeting With Zhao

LD061812 Hamburg DPA in German 1732 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Oct (DPA) -- In his talks with PRC leaders, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called on China to honor the agreements concluded with German firms. It was learned in Beijing today that during a meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Genscher said Bonn showed understanding for the adjustment of the economy begun by China. But the Federal Republic and the German firms involved in China must be concerned about the fulfillment of the concluded agreements. It would be preferable to postpone for a few years individual projects involving German firms rather than to cancel them altogether.

Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed the intention of the PRC leadership to expand cooperation with the Federal Republic in the economic, scientific and technical spheres. There is scope for closer cooperation in the modernization of existing Chinese plants, in the energy sector and in the development of the transportation system.

The meeting between Genscher and Premier Zhao Ziyang, which lasted almost 1 hour, took place in the government residential area normally closed to foreigners, and not -- as is usual -- in the large people's hall. Observers see this as a gesture by which the Chinese Government hoped to underscore the importance of Genscher's visit for cooperation between the two countries.

## Meets With Deng Xiaoping

OW071244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here today.

They had a cordial talk on the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Deng said in recent years the two countries have cooperated very well in various fields and they will diversify their area of cooperation in the future. "In economic field," he said, "we can strengthen cooperation in technical transfers and joint ventures. We can cooperate in big, medium-sized or small projects. This will quicken the pace of our cooperation." He said an economically developed China can make greater contributions to the defence of world peace.

Vice-Chairman Deng also talked about some major world issues with the guests.

Genscher said he thinks China's present economic development policy is correct. He said he had had very valuable talks with Chinese leaders and both sides share similar views on many important international issues.

Vice-Chancellor Genscher conveyed to Deng Xiaoping best wishes from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former President Walter Scheel. Deng Xiaoping asked the vice-chancellor to convey his best regards to them.

Also present were Song Zhiguang, Chinese assistant minister of foreign affairs; Guenther Schoedel, West German ambassador to China, and Walter Gorenflos, director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of West Germany.

#### Discusses Mideast Situation

LD070916 Hamburg DPA in German 0616 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 Oct (DPA) -- The Chinese leadership is in agreement with Bonn in its assessment of two important aspects of the Near East conflict. Foreign Minister Genscher said in Beijing on Wednesday that he agreed with the top Chinese officials that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is the key issue in a solution for the Near East. At the same time the Chinese leadership in its talks had recognized the right of Israel to exist, Genscher stressed to journalists.

The foreign minister declined to go beyond this to make a statement on development in the Near East after the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. First one has to wait and see what the future Egyptian Government and its policies look like, the minister said. He expressed profound dismay at the death of As-Sadat and called him one of the most important statesmen of the present time.

Genscher has since left China for Europe in a special aircraft of the Federal Air Force. He met this morning at the close of his 3-day-long political discussions in the Chinese capital with the deputy party leader, Deng Xiaoping, the most powerful man in the Beijing leadership. Genscher confirmed at a subsequent press conference that he had talked to Deng about the most recent events in Egypt, but he refused to pass on the remarks made by Deng in this connection.

PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat's visit to China, which begins on Wednesday, was not mentioned, according to Genscher. 'Arafat's journey to China was announced on Tuesday by the official Chinese press agency a few hours before the first reports of the assassination attempt on As-Sadat.

#### Departs for Home 7 Oct

OW071258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Barbara Genscher and their party left here for home today at the end of their three-day China visit.

They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Song Zhiguang, Ambassador Guenther Schoedel of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Erika Schoedel.

In a pre-departure press conference, Mr. Genscher said that he was leaving China with good feelings. His talks with Chinese leaders had found agreement in the assessment of many international issues. He said he was impressed by China's endeavors to help maintain peace in the world and develop its own economy.

Speaking of China-West German relations, Mr. Genscher said both sides want to have long-term cooperation in economic and other fields. China is greatly interested in technical exchange, he said.

Asked to comment on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Mr. Genscher said that he was deeply shocked by the news. He described As-Sadat as one of the most prominent statesman of our time, a statesman who had dedicated his all to safeguarding peace. "His death is a grave loss to the Egyptian people," Mr. Genscher said.

#### ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EUROMISSILES

OW021250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today told the Chamber of Deputies that Italy's foreign policy is based on loyalty to its alliance, to work consistently and jointly for peace and to defend state sovereignty and freedom.

About Euromissiles, he said, "An ideal solution is to make Euromissile deployment unnecessary through the dismantling of Soviet missiles." "It is a pity," he said, "that the position as expressed by Gromyko recently is far from agreeing to the West's idea about the renunciation of the commitment provision concerning the theater nuclear weapons." "Moscow continues in fact to propose a reduction of its SS-20 missiles deployed on this (European) side of the Ural Mountains, without taking into account the fact that wherever they are deployed on Soviet territory, they are capable of reaching European and Asian targets at the same time," Colombo said. He stressed that there exist imbalances unfavorable to NATO in the military field.

On the establishment of a missile base in Sicily, he said, "The Italian Government works for fruitful peace talks to make the establishment of a cruise missile base at Comiso partially or completely unnecessary. But, the government holds that any delay in action would disastrously affect the prospects of talks and drastically reduce the stimulants for the Soviet Union to make timely concessions."

As for the U.S. decision to produce neutron bombs, the foreign minister said that this decision was within the scope of U.S. sovereignty and has no binding force on Europe. Without European consent, neutron bombs cannot be deployed in this continent, he added.

On Poland, he said, "The Italian Government hopes that the Polish people will make their own choice on the basis of full respect for their cultural value and sovereignty. Together with its EEC partners, Italy expresses full solidarity with Poland in its efforts to overcome financial difficulties."

Referring to the Middle East problem, Emilio Colombo stressed the need to probe into the crucial question in relation to Palestine so as to seek a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. He described Saudi Arabia's proposal as a "very important" one and conducive to the settlement of the Middle East conflict through negotiations.

On relations with Libya, Emilio Colombo said that it was a good thing to keep wide open the channel of dialogue between Tripoli and Italy and other EEC countries because this would make Libyans feel necessary to make clear the real aim of their foreign policy. However, he noted, the threat from Libya cannot be accepted in any way.

The Italian foreign minister attached great importance to the unity of West European countries, saying that "the integration of Europe is not only a question of faith but also an answer to the fundamental problems of our times." A united Europe can promote the maintenance of peace and enable us to overcome various kinds of difficulties, he said.

ITALY, FRG CONSIDER EUROPEAN UNION NECESSARY

OW050136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, October 4 (XINHUA) -- "Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany consider it necessary to establish a European union and agree to make efforts for the realization of the objective," says a joint communique issued here yesterday after three hours talks between German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The communique adds that for this purpose the two countries will consult with other members of the European Community as soon as possible and will put forward a specific formula for discussion at the summit meeting scheduled for next month in London.

The two ministers welcome the decision by Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers to start negotiation on intermediate-range missile at the end of next month. The Italian and German governments would do their best to help it gain good results, it says.

The communique urges the Soviet Union to dismantle SS-20 missiles "in order to pave the way for both sides to abandon intermediate-range missiles."

According to press reports here today, the proposal of the two foreign ministers was made out of the consideration that as the Western countries are undergoing an economic crisis and relations between the East and the West remain tense, it is imperative to find a means to bridge the differences among Western countries and to prevent their widening.

The European cooperation proposed by the two ministers covers aspects of politics, economy, culture and defense. But the essential part is a strengthened political cooperation until a genuine common foreign policy and even a coordinated defense are established among the ten member countries of the European Community and until relations with the United States are placed on an equal footing basis.

Papers noted that as the ten countries differ in their defence situations and economic interests, it is a long way to go before a European union can be created.

TIE YING WELCOMES ITALIAN DELEGATION TO SHANGHAI

OW061237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Shanghai, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Nilde Jotti, president of the Italy's Chamber of Deputies, and her party arrived in Shanghai by air today after a one-day visit to Hangzhou.

The Italian guests were greeted at the airport by Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and others.

REPORT ON YUGOSLAV PARTY'S DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

OW070509 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Ding Xiangqi]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- Recently, the LCY has been holding discussions on the question of how to strengthen the party's democratic centralism. This discussion is closely related to present realities.

Democratic centralism has long been the LCY's clearly defined fundamental principle, governing the party's organization and activities. Why is it necessary now to have discussions? The main reasons are: 1) The LCY is now making preparations for the 12th party congress to be held in June next year and needs to sum up experiences, ideologically and politically. 2) There are now many things in actual daily work within the party which are not in keeping with the principle of democratic centralism and need to be improved.

At present, stabilizing the economy is Yugoslavia's primary concern. The causes of economic difficulties are complicated, with objective as well as subjective factors. Among the subjective factors, the following phenomena are the focus of criticism in official speeches and public opinion: In some of the republics, there exist increasingly serious "localism," "regional closed-doorism," "attempts to break up Yugoslavia's unified market," "economic nationalism," "national egoism" and "republicanism" as well as "irresponsible" and "each-going-his-own-way" behaviors which make it difficult to reach a mutual agreement or to carry out such an agreement, and so forth. These phenomena are not only a major cause of economic difficulty but impede the implementation of policies for stabilizing the economy. In early August this year, Djuranovic, president of the federal executive council, said: Localism and national egoism have become the main obstacles on the road to resolving the economic structural imbalances."

Phenomena of localism, nationalism, each-going-his-own-way, liberalism and so forth are not new. Why have they now become the outstanding problem? Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY, pointed out: "The situation did not begin today, nor 6 months ago. We have been in this situation for several years. I dare say that today we feel the concrete and serious consequences of liberalism. This liberalism has existed for as long as 10 years.... However, in the past 10 years we have all failed to analyze our policies from this angle. One of the basic reasons for the present situation is that, in formulating their own economic strategies, the republics have not given full consideration to the common interests of Yugoslavia or of other republics and autonomous provinces. Moreover, the problem also lies in the fact that hardly anyone is prepared to make concessions in the strategy he has conceived for himself. It is exactly this strategy of economic development that has led to conflict with joint labor itself."

The LCY Central Committee adopted a resolution at the end of last September on stabilizing the economy, calling on party members, party organizations at all levels and their leadership to wage a resolute struggle against the idea of sealing themselves off, narrow regional closed-doorism, the tendency for each to go his own way, decentralism and various forms of localism. The resolution says: "These phenomena are causing great harm to the exercise of the functions of Yugoslavia's unified market and to our common development."

The above phenomena are also reflected in the party. According to Yugoslav press reports, there is "a tendency to attempt to turn the party into a federation" and the irresponsible phenomenon of "each going his own way." Some people advocate that in the party, as in an autonomous organization, the principle of "reaching unanimity through consultation" should be implemented to replace the principle of democratic centralism. This means to turn the LCY into a certain type of "federal coalition government" and to divide the united LCY into "leagues of communists" of six republics and two autonomous provinces. This inevitably will lead to the weakening of the LCY.

In early July this year, lively discussions were held, especially on the question of strengthening democratic centralism at the LCY committee on the central organization and party constitution. Later, the issue was discussed at meetings held by the LCY Central Committee in the republics. Newspapers and magazines have published quite a number of reports and articles criticizing the tendency to "turn the party into a federation." At the discussions, the overwhelming majority held unanimous views. They held that the principle of democratic centralism of the party must be upheld. According to rule, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee is composed of representatives of all the republics and autonomous provinces. This by no means implies that it is an organization of "representatives of various local interests." The LCY is united. In the past, there were attempts to undermine the principle of democratic centralism, but they were all checked in good time. Comrade Tito warned, "if anything in Yugoslavia must be united, it is the LCY, in other words, we cannot possible realize socialism by any other road."

It is reported that before the convocation of the 12th party congress, the discussion on this subject will continue. People believe that the discussion will greatly help strengthen the unity and active ability of the LCY, which is of vital importance to the successful development of today's autonomous, socialist Yugoslavia.

#### SIHANOUK, SFRY'S MIJATOVIC DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA

OW070724 Beijing XINHUA English 0717 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia has all along advocated the establishment of an independent, democratic and non-aligned Kampuchea, Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia told former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk in their talks here today. Sihanouk arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit as the guest of the Yugoslav presidency.

Mijatovic also said foreign troops must withdraw from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people would freely decide their own fate and political system.

According to the TANJUG news agency, Mijatovic praised the efforts made by the Kampuchean patriotic forces for the creation of an independent and non-aligned Kampuchea. Sihanouk described Yugoslavia's stance on a settlement of the Kampuchean crisis as sincere, principled and consistent.

The prince laid a wreath at the tomb of the late President Joseph Tito today.

#### EMBASSIES IN E. EUROPE, MPR MARK NATIONAL DAY

OW030916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Receptions were given at the Chinese Embassies in Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union and Mongolia on September 30 or October 1 to mark the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Another reception was given by the Chinese Consulate General in Gdansk of Poland on October 1.

PRC LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO EGYPT

OW071224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to Savfi Abu Talib, acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice-president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, mourning the death of President Anwar as-Sadat.

The message says:

"Shocked to learn of the sad death by assassination of his excellency Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, we wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in our own name, our profound condolences to the Egyptian Government and people and deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

"In his lifetime President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat worked steadfastly to safeguard state sovereignty, develop the national economy and oppose big-power hegemonism. His passing is a tremendous loss to the Egyptian people. We believe that the Egyptian people will turn their grief into strength, enhance their national unity and solidarity with the other Arab countries and continue their efforts to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Egypt, combat the aggression and subversive activities of all external forces and accomplish the just cause of the Arab nation."

EGYPTIAN ARMED FORCES DAY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW060752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Sobh M. Sobh Dief, military attaché of the Egyptian Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs Dief, gave a reception here today to celebrate the Egyptian Armed Forces Day.

Among those present at the reception were Liu Huqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as well as military attachés of various embassies in Beijing.

HUANG HUA GREETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT ON ARRIVAL IN BEIJING

OW071235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the organization and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The distinguished Palestinian guests were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xu Xin, assistant chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Lo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

After 'Arafat alighted from the plane, he was presented a bouquet of flowers by a Young Pioneer.

Beijing today was alive with Chinese people's militant friendship for the Palestinian people. On Tiananmen Square fluttered the P.L.O. flag and the national flag of China. Colorful bunting flew along the boulevard 'Arafat's motorcade passed.

Present at the airport were also Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, head of the mission of the P.L.O. in Beijing, and diplomatic envoys of Arab countries to China.

#### ARAB GROUP CONDEMNS U.S.-ISRAELI AGREEMENTS

OW051941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The Arab Group, in a communique circulated at the United Nations headquarters this morning, condemned the United States and Israel for their recent agreements against the Arab nations.

The Arab Group convened a meeting here on October 3 reviewing the recent developments in the Middle East. The communique pointed out that these agreements would not only lead to the support of Israel in continuing its occupation of Arab territories including Jerusalem, and its usurpation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, but would also assist Israel, dependent on the U.S. military, political and economic aid, in escalating its aggressive policies.

Moreover, it continued, these agreements "are intended to increase the military and political imbalance in the region and put the United States in a 'state of belligerency' with the Arab nation, and foreclose the efforts for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

"The Arab Group maintains that the 'strategic alliance' between the United States and Israel would entail grave consequences for which the United States shoulders full responsibility," the communique declared.

#### WAN LI MEETS SUDANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW061514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a youth delegation from Sudan led by Awad Mohammed Rahama, deputy general secretary of the Sudan Youth Union, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

In a cordial and friendly talk, Wan Li said: "This visit by the delegation has promoted the friendly relations between China and the Sudan."

He hoped that the youth of the two countries would learn from and exchange experiences with each other, and make greater contributions to the building of their respective countries.

Present at the meeting were Muhammad Hamad Muhammad Matar, Sudanese ambassador to China, and Liu Weiming, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

The delegation arrived in Beijing October 4 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the C.Y.L.C. That evening, Han Ying, first secretary of the host organization, met and feted the delegation. The delegation is scheduled to leave here this evening to tour Zhengzhou, Wuhan and Kunming.

OFFICIALS MOURN DEATH OF GUINEAN LEADER

OW301325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today went to the Guinean Embassy here to extend their condolences on the death of el Hadj Saifoulaye Diallo, veteran fighter for independence, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and presidential minister in charge of relations with parliament and the party.

El Hadj Saifoulaye Diallo died of illness in Conakry on September 25.

NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW031346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Nigerian Ambassador to China and Mrs. (S.S. Salifu) gave a reception at the embassy this evening to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the national day of Nigeria.

Among those present at the reception were Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

PRC TO AID NIGERIA IN AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

OW051213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Lagos, October 2 (XINHUA) -- China will continue to help Nigeria construct bore-holes for drinking water in the upper Benue River basin and a team of Chinese technicians will be sent to Odo-Ekpe, Anambra state, to develop agricultural projects. This is stipulated in two protocols signed here today by Nigerian Minister of Water Resources Alhaji Ndagi Mahmudu and Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Lei Yang.

At the signing ceremony, the two sides indicated that the protocols would further strengthen the cordial relations between the two countries.

The first two protocols on agricultural and borehole construction projects were signed in 1976.

TAN ZHENLIN RECEIVES ZAMBIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW061635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Zambian National Assembly led by Speaker Robinson Nabulyato arrived in Beijing from Pyongyang by air today on their way home after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This evening, Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet in honor of the Zambian guests.

Proposing toasts at the banquet, Tan Zhenlin and Robinson Nabulyato looked forward to growing friendship between the two peoples and more friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the banquet were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and W.R. Mwondela, Zambian ambassador to China.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE

OW070410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee recently issued a circular calling for further improving the system of "meetings on democratic life" for leading cadres at and above the county level. The circular stressed that party committees at all levels should strengthen the party leadership, revive and carry forward the fine tradition of the party and change the weak and incompetent situation in political and ideological work through promoting the meetings of democratic life.

The "circular" pointed out: Since the guiding principles for the inner-party political life were implemented, there has been an obvious change in the situation in which leading cadres at and above the county level take part in the organizational life. In the course of studying and implementing the guidelines of the central work conference during the first half of this year, various units held meetings on democratic life, including standing committees of the party committees of 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as party organizations of the 94 ministries, commissions and general administrations of the central state organs and party organizations of the mass organizations. While promoting the standing committee meetings on democratic life, party organizations of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also conscientiously promoted the meetings of democratic life for party committees (party organizations) at the prefectural and county levels.

The circular held that the meetings on democratic life held at various localities have played a fairly good role in arousing the leading cadres' consciousness in implementing the party's principle and policies; in promoting the inner-party democracy; in strengthening collective leadership; in enhancing the unity among the core of the leadership; in strictly enforcing the party's organizational discipline and in correcting unhealthy tendencies.

The circular pointed out that the major problems that still exist at present include: At some units, meetings on democratic life are not held on schedule. At others, meetings are held in a general way only as a gesture to give the impression that meetings are held. At some others, opinions are not exchanges frankly or sincerely and criticism and self-criticism are not carried out earnestly. At still other units, problems are pointed out but not solved properly. All this has to be improved conscientiously.

In light of the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the "circular" set forth the following four demands on further improving the party's democratic life:

1. The standing committees of the party committees at and above the county level should assign members to one organization of the party so that they may take part in the organizational life. In addition, the party committees should insist on holding the meeting on democratic life for the standing committee (party organization) once every 6 months and submit timely reports on the meetings to the party committee of the higher level or to the organization department. A report should be submitted after each meeting.
2. The main topics at the meetings on democratic life should include a conscientious examination of the implementation of the party's line, principle and policies, the party's various resolutions and the regulations set forth in the "guiding principles." At present, the meetings should make efforts to achieve unanimity in thinking, strengthen unity, inspire enthusiasm, develop production and promote both the national economy and spiritual civilization in the light of the guiding principles of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.
3. Each cadre should proceed from the interests of the party and the people, be strict with himself in the light of the spirit of "unity-criticism-unity," and make a lot of self-criticism.

4. The party committees at various levels should take the improvement of the organizational life as an important measure in strengthening and improving the party leadership, in reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and in improving the weak and incompetent situation of the political and ideological work and place this task in the agenda of the party committees. Party committees at each level should promote the meetings of democratic life at their own level. The meetings should be held at least twice every year and the meetings should be institutionalized and held constantly. The organizational department of the party committees at various levels should carry out this task well under the leadership of the party committee.

KANG KEQING AT FIRST MARRIAGE SOCIETY MEETING

OW070617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Society for Studying Marriage and Family [Zhongguo Hunyin Jiating Yanjiu Hui] held its inaugural meeting today at the Great Hall of the People. It approved the constitution of the society and elected the board of directors. The meeting elected the board of standing committee members and also elected Lei Jieqiong as chairman of the society; Dong Bian as first vice chairman of the society; Han Youtong, Wang Ruqi [3769 3067 3825], Li Xiuzhen [2698 4423 4176], Wu Lan [3527 5695], Liu Meng [0491 1322] and Li Liren [2621 4539 0088] as vice chairmen; and Chen Shaojian [7115 1421 0256] as secretary general.

The Chinese Society for Studying Marriage and Family is a mass academic organization of theoretical workers and other workers with practical experience devoted to the study of marriage and family problems. Its purpose is: With Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guide and in line with the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred of schools contend and of integrating theory with practice, to organize and coordinate with forces from all quarters to embark on theoretical studies of marriage and family and to launch investigation, propaganda and education activities for consolidating the socialist marriage and family system, developing the spiritual civilization and realizing the socialist modernization in our country.

The membership of the society has grown to more than 310 members and over 170 members have picked out subjects of study in 15 areas. Some of them have also started investigation in towns and villages to related subjects.

Lei Jieqiong, chairman of the Chinese Society for Studying Marriage and Family, spoke at the inaugural meeting. She said: The party and the government have always paid much attention to and shown concern about marriage and the family life of the masses. After liberation, our country promulgated an important law, the marriage law; the marriage law was again promulgated last year after revision. The marital status and family life in our country are satisfactory. However, because of old feudalist habits and the impact of bourgeois ideology, the interference and undermining of the decade-long internal turmoil, poor political ideological work and the lower economic and cultural level at present, there are still problems to be solved in marriage and family relations such as interference in the freedom of marriage, demand of money and things for marriage, extravagance and waste in holding matrimonial parties, fickleness in affection, hasty divorce, cruel treatment of women and the aged, negligence of education for children and so forth. These problems are harmful to the people's livelihood, the healthy growth of the children, social stability and national construction. She hoped that all members would actively take part in investigation and study, work seriously and search for methods and measures for solving these problems.

Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Han Youdong, deputy director of the law institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, also spoke at the meeting.

Present at the inaugural meeting were responsible persons of other departments concerned and well-known public figures Kang Keqing, Cheng Zihua, Zhang Youyu, Liu Qiong, He Lanjie, Wang Wen, Gao Zhanxiang, and Liu Ying [0491 5391].

KANG KEQING, OTHERS RECEIVE MINORITY GROUP

OW062012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The CPPCC National Committee held an art and literary soiree at its auditorium on the evening of 6 October in honor of the members of the visiting national group of minority nationalities.

Prior to the soiree, the responsible persons of the visiting group were received by Lu Dingyi, Kang Deqing, He Changgong, Burhan Shahidi and Qian Changzhao, all vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

At the soiree the play "Dr Sun Yat-sen Kidnapped in London" was staged by the central experimental drama institute.

XU DEHENG ATTENDS FORUM FOR CAI YUANPEI'S SON

OW062228 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Jiu San Society sponsored a forum this afternoon in the auditorium of the National Committee of the CPPCC to welcome Mr Cai Bailing [5591 2672 7881], second son of Mr Cai Yuanpei and a noted physicist residing in France, who had come to join the commemorative activities for the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Xu Deheng, chairman of the Jiu San Society, presided over the forum: Attending the forum were Zhou Peiyuan, Jin Shanbao, Pan Shu and Wang Zhuxi, vice chairmen of the Jiu San Society, Cai Cuiang [5591 4210 4138], daughter of Mr Cai Yuanpei, and Cai Luolai [5591 5700 5490], daughter of Mr Cai Bailing. All said that they would inherit and carry forward Mr Cai Yuanpei's patriotism, support chairman Ye Jianying's statement on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland and contribute to the great cause of the reunification of the country.

Yesterday Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, hosted a banquet for Cai Bailing.

RADIOACTIVITY TECHNIQUE USED TO FIND WATER

OW060710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese nuclear scientists and hydrogeologists have achieved initial success in employing measurement of radioactivity to find subterranean water resources. This was revealed at a recent symposium on the subject held in Pingyin County, Shandong Province. The latest technique now being successfully employed in nine provinces and regions including Shandong, Jiangsu and Sichuan, is based on the principle that subsurface water-bearing structures can be identified by measuring the variations in intensity of underground radioactivity and using the data in conjunction with hydrogeological and structural reports. Participants at the symposium said that this technique is efficient and low in cost.

In Sichuan Province, 154 wells have been located using this technique so far, of the 97 wells already sunk the water flow is above 50 tons per day in 68 of them.

A chemical fiber plant in Jiangning County, Jiangsu Province, was operating part time because of water shortages. Technicians of the provincial bureau of geology located a well using this technique. The water flow is 270 tons per day meeting the requirement of the plant.

GONGREN RIBAO ON WORKERS CULTURAL LIFE

OW030953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Today's WORKERS' DAILY reports that workers' cultural life in China has been restored to normal in the past two years and that today there are 14,700 workers' cultural palaces and clubs, 30,000 film projection units and 108,000 libraries and reading rooms in the cities.

Scientific and technical forums as well as lectures on current affairs arranged by cultural palaces in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou and other big cities are highly welcomed by workers. Last year 450,000 people participated in the technical activities organized by the Beijing working people's palace of culture.

Amateur theatrical, musical and painting activities are very popular. Many outstanding creative writings have appeared.

An editorial carried by the paper calls on trade unions all over China to pay attention to workers' cultural life. It suggests that trade unions at all levels map out plans for the development of workers' cultural activities.

EDITORIAL ON GROWTH RATE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HK060219 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Textile Industry May Grow Faster"]

[Text] From 1978 to 1980 our textile industry grew by more than 40 percent. In 1980 the output of cotton, wool, silk, hemp and chemical fiber all reached a record high since the founding of the People's Republic. The total value of textile production for January-August this year was 14.8 percent more than the corresponding period for 1980, while the industry's profit earnings for the first half of this year surpassed the corresponding period last year by 15.4 percent. These growth percentages were the highest among all industries. With regard to the cotton textile sector, the newly added production capacity amounted to 250,000 spindles, already overfulfilling the capital construction plan for the year. People throughout the country are grateful for the great contributions made by staff members and workers of the textile industry to the state and hope they will continue to exert their efforts to promote the textile industry more effectively.

Is it possible to further increase the growth rate of our textile industry within a few years? Can the problem of insufficient raw materials be solved? Can production capacity be boosted to catch up with the industry's fast growth? We should realize that many favorable conditions exist now for developing the textile industry. Last year there were bumper harvests of cotton and silkworm cocoons throughout the country. This year increased output is expected of cotton, wool, silk and hemp. At the same time, with a number of newly constructed large and medium-sized chemical fiber plants in operation, there will be an increase in chemical fiber production. If this is the case, the problem of insufficient raw material supply for the textile industry will be solved. Further, the coastal cities can do processing work for foreign firms using raw materials provided by the firms and supplying them with finished textile products. Due to the increased incomes of the people in cities and rural areas, and the gain in purchasing power on the part of peasants in particular, they like to have luxurious and varied clothing. Therefore, textile products will find an extensive market. At present, insufficient production capacity is one of the main problems in developing the textile industry. In the course of economic readjustment, provinces and municipalities can switch some of the heavy industry enterprises that lack adequate production tasks to the textile industry. This is an effective way to boost the textile industry's production capacity within a short time. The textile industry bureau in Tianjin has taken over 18 enterprises which were closed or ceased production over the past 2 years. After transforming their facilities and equipment and training their workers and staff members, 17 of those enterprises have shifted to the production of marketable textile products and achieved better economic results. Judging from the above favorable conditions, it is absolutely possible for the textile industry to do better and grow faster.

To develop the textile industry faster, we should pay close attention to the quality and variety of products. If we fail to do so, our products will not be marketable. The more we increase production, the more overstocking of products there will be. In so doing, we will not only fail to satisfy the demand of the people, but also cause enormous losses. People in cities and rural areas, men, women, old men and children like different kinds of textile products. The domestic market and foreign trade also require different textile products. Generally speaking, rural areas need low-grade or medium-grade textile products which are good in quality and low in price, whereas medium-grade and high-grade products are produced for cities and foreign trade. Therefore, we should produce products of high, medium and low grades. Some enterprises blindly sought output value, profits and bonuses at the expense of the production of low-grade textile products. The demand for plain white cloth, poplin and other products exceeds supply in the market. The masses have many complaints about this. Various localities should actively arrange the production of these products to meet the demand of the market. We should strengthen market surveying and be familiar with the consumers' demands for textile products. We should pay particular attention to the tastes of the broad masses of peasants, because rural areas where 800 million people are living are the most extensive markets for the textile industry. At present, the textile industrial departments of some provinces and municipalities know market changes well and arrange textile production in accordance with the people's needs. What they have done is worth recommending.

Tapping potential in existing enterprises to the full is a principal method for quickly developing the textile industry. In recent years the growth of our textile industry has mainly depended on tapping the potential in our existing enterprises. In the future we should continue to use this method. Practice has proved that a number of old enterprises still have fairly large potential: Some old enterprises in Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu and so forth have fairly high productive and technical levels and their production capacity is fairly great. Even the potential of those enterprises can be tapped by every possible means. Some enterprises in inland cities with low technical and productive levels can do more to tap their productive potential: As long as textile enterprises in those areas conscientiously learn from and transplant the advanced experience of Shanghai and other cities, they will achieve still better economic results. Coastal cities should tap new sources of production and do more processing work for foreign firms by using raw materials provided by them. We should carry out some capital construction in a planned way to solve the problem of insufficient production capacity. We should particularly increase production capacity in such fields as cotton textiles and woolens as well as printing, dyeing and other finishing work. This year and in those to follow, we should complete the projects which are under construction and those for which equipment has been allocated. We should try to shorten the time required for construction in order to put the projects into operation as early as possible.

Textile industry departments have done well in these few years and the broad masses of textile industry staff members and workers are full of vigor to try to promote their production by every possible means. Comrades working in the textile industrial departments should continue to inspire their enthusiasm, break free from conventions, go down to the grass-roots units and carry out investigation and study. They should also constantly study the new conditions, solve new problems, strengthen ideological and political work and further raise the consciousness of staff members and workers so as to ensure a steady growth of the textile industry and make new contributions to the our modernizations.

WENYI BAO URGES IMPROVING LITERARY LEADERSHIP

HK060902 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 17, 7 Sep 81 pp 4-5, 40

[Newsletter by Cang Lian [0221 3353]: "Firmly Change the Lax and Weak Leadership in the Field of Literature -- Brief Report on the Joint Session of the Party Group and the Secretariat of the Chinese Writers' Association"]

[Text] From 13 to 17 August, the party group of the Chinese Writers' Association successively held four enlarged meetings. After that, the party group and the secretariat held a joint session to study and implement important instructions issued by leading comrades of the central authorities on the problems of the ideological front. All participants earnestly carried out criticism and self-criticism in light of the reality in the field of literature and the work of the writers' association and editorial departments of its magazines. They were determined to expeditiously change the present situation of lax and weak leadership, strengthen the study of literary creation and criticism, consolidate the unity of the literary contingent based on the four basic principles and promote the creation of socialist literature so that literature will shoulder the glorious task of building up the socialist new people more effectively.

The joint session was presided over by Zhang Guangnian, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and secretary of the party group. He said at the session that implementing the instructions issued by leading comrades of the central authorities on the problems of the ideological front is a continuation of the study of the resolution of the party's sixth plenary session and the documents of the work meeting of the central authorities held last December. He believed that the criticism of leading comrades of the central authorities concerning the present lax and weak leadership tallies with the actual situation of the literary front and the leadership of the writers' association and that their criticism strikes home and is earnest. Over a certain period in the past, although we published some articles in WENYI BAO criticizing the erroneous ideological tendencies in literary creation and of the literary contingent, the criticism was not sharp and forceful enough. In particular, we failed to grasp typical cases which had some influence over society and carry out scientific analysis and convincing criticism. All these showed that our combating power was weak. Although the writers' association and its magazines achieved some results in training young writers, there were still serious shortcomings in its work. We failed to institute systematic investigation and expeditiously guide certain unhealthy ideological trends. We failed to severely and convincingly criticize the words and deeds of a handful of people who openly violated the four basic principles. The leadership of the party group is lax and it has not yet become a powerful leading core. The collective leadership has not yet been perfected. There is no doubt that since we are determined to resolutely implement the line of the party's third plenary session and the resolution of the sixth plenary session, continue to stick to the orientation of making literature and art serve the people and socialism and continue to pursue the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, we should carry out a protracted struggle of the two lines, oppose both the leftist tendencies of guiding thought in literary and artistic work and take a clear-cut stand to vigorously oppose the bourgeois liberal tendencies. We should cherish the hard-earned prosperous situation in the field of literature and art and should never coexist peacefully with various unhealthy trends and evil practices which ruin such a prosperous situation. Coexisting peacefully with them means playing a part in their vile actions. Zhang Guangnian demanded that various departments and magazines earnestly carry out criticism and self-criticism in light of their actual conditions, sum up experience, draw lessons and improve leadership and work so that a new situation will emerge in carrying out their various tasks.

Ai Qing, vice chairman of the writers' association, said: The field of literature and art almost failed to forcefully criticize a small number of works which had a bad influence. This demonstrated the lax and weak leadership in that field. When carrying out criticism, we should, of course, take into account effects and influences. Therefore, we should adopt proper and correct methods. However, we should not worry too much or even lay down the weapon of criticism. Ai Qing believed that without criticizing erroneous things, correct things would never hold their ground. The practice of healthy criticism and self-criticism should be gradually established in the field of literature and art.

Zhu Ziqi, deputy secretary of the party group, pointed out: In studying and implementing the instructions issued by leading comrades of the central authorities on the problems of the ideological front, we should adopt a correct attitude, take the situation as a whole into consideration, unite as one to look forward, make more self-criticisms and welcome criticism by others. We should conscientiously think more about the departments where we are working and find out whether lax and weak leadership is being exercised, analyze the reasons in a practical way and study and devise methods for changing the lax and weak leadership. Only by integrating theory with practice and our practical conditions can we truly learn something. Leading cadres and writers in the literary field who are party members should set strict demands on themselves and play an exemplary role in implementing the party's guiding principles and policies for literature and art and promoting the unity of the literary contingent. He added: While reviewing and improving its work, the writers' association should extensively listen to the opinions raised by veteran, middle-aged and young writers and branches throughout the country so that the writers' association will truly become an organization of the writers themselves.

Tang Yin, deputy chief editor of WENYI BAO, said that at present, we should pay special attention to the bourgeois liberal and erroneous tendencies in the literary field, which violate the four basic principles and depart from the socialist road and party leadership. We should continue to eliminate and overcome the leftist ideological influence which has protractedly impeded the development of literature and art. Correcting the leftist guiding thought and opposing liberalism are two inseparable tasks. At present, we should particularly change the lax and weak leadership in the literary field. Our leadership was weak because we failed to vigorously criticize the rightist and liberal tendencies and convincingly oppose the leftist guiding thought. With regard to the criticism work of WENYI BAO, he thought that this magazine was overcautious and indecisive and did not dare to criticize certain works with erroneous ideological thoughts and tendencies. Even if criticism was carried out, it was only an ineffective one, and we lacked overall planning and systematic study. From now on, we should strengthen the analysis and study of literary creation and change the present state of affairs of being unfamiliar with or knowing nothing about our literary creative work. We should stick to principle and carry out criticism which is entirely reasonable. In the meantime, we should avoid doing things in an oversimplified and crude way.

Ge Luo, deputy chief editor of RENMIN WENXU [PEOPLE'S LITERATURE], pointed out: Criticism and self-criticism are the motive force for the development and prosperity of socialist literature and art. He held that we should use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to improve our magazines. We should review the work of our magazines according to the four basic principles and the spirit of the resolution of the sixth plenary session. We should conscientiously listen to the opinions of the broad masses of readers, stick to the orientation of serving the people and socialism and implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. We should run our magazines in a unique way and provide the broad masses of readers with more food for thought.

Ge Yang, chief editor of XIN GUANCHA [NEW OBSERVATION] said: Leading comrades of the central authorities have called on the whole party to strengthen the work of the ideological front. This is a demand of the four modernizations and an urgent desire of the people throughout the country.

She pointed out that our leadership over the ideological front was truly lax and weak. After reviewing the work of the editorial department of XIN GUANCHA, we have discovered a number of shortcomings and mistakes.

Recently we published some inappropriate articles. Under such circumstances, it is necessary for our leaders to give a loud shout. This would indicate that they are trying to take good care of and help us. We should conscientiously study their instructions. Proceeding from the interests of the party and people, we should truly carry out criticism and self-criticism, just as we look at ourselves in the mirror and wash our faces regularly. We should constantly raise our Marxist level and enhance the quality of our magazines so as to satisfy the needs of the readers of the new times.

Yan Chen, chief editor of SHIKAN [POETRY] said: As an editor of a magazine, I am always willing to promote and train new writers and do my best to implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom. Evaluating and selecting excellent works are the tasks that people in the field of literature and art and the broad masses of readers expect writers to do. They also support writers in doing so. They hope that writers will write more works which voice the aspirations of the people and serve the people and socialism. All these should become a motive force which encourage writers to make progress unceasingly. They should not be so arrogant and conceited or depart from reality and the masses. He added: Although we sometimes discovered some works which had unhealthy tendencies, we failed to expeditiously and energetically help the writers of such works. Although we sometimes exerted our efforts, we failed to achieve the necessary results. From now on, we should correctly master the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to promote the healthy development of the literary creation.

In accordance with the spirit of the instructions issued by the leading comrades of the central authorities on the problems of the ideological front, the session put forth a plan and proposal for the work of the writers' association covering the second half of the year and the near future. The session maintained that the following work should be effectively done: (1) WENYI BAO should strengthen its fighting power and take a clear-cut stand to publish some forceful analytical articles to criticize words and deeds of people in the literary and artistic field which run counter to the four basic principles. (2) We should establish or restore the activities of research departments in charge of the study of literary creation as early as possible and strengthen our study and criticism of the present ideological trends of literature, literary creation and theories. (3) We should encourage and organize writers to go deep into life and work in the forefront of the four modernizations. We should start doing this work now. (4) We should carry out readjustment work ideologically and organizationally, strengthen the unity of the literary contingent on the basis of the four basic principles and extensively unite with veteran, middle-aged and young writers. We should adopt a policy of cherishing and setting strict demands on young writers. We should adopt various methods such as private talks, and small-scale discussions to conduct painstaking ideological work and guide them correctly. (5) The writers' association should strengthen its contact with branches in various areas, exchange information and opinions so that the writers association will work in the interests of the whole country. (6) The leading bodies of the writers' association should be readjusted and strengthened, and we should assign more young cadres to work in leading departments so that they will become a healthy leading core with combat effectiveness.

More than 40 leading members from various departments of the writers' association and various magazines attended the joint session of the party group and the secretariat of the writers' association. Zhang Xi, deputy secretary of the party organization, and secretaries of secretariat Qing Zhaoyang, Yuan Ying, Liu Bingyan as well as Chen Qixia, chief editor of MINZU WENXUE [NATIONALITY LITERATURE], also attended the session and spoke. The party group and secretariat of the writers' association will continue to hold their joint sessions.

WEN HUI BAO ON 'STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS'

HK020319 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 12 Sep 81 p 3

["Ideological Commentary" by Quan Yimao [0356 0001 3029]: "On Relationships"]

[Text] At present, some comrades are keen on practicing the "study of relationships" such as "entering by the back door," completely ignoring the serious "study of relationships." This is indeed quite acute. In fact, how to have a good grasp of relationships takes a lot of study. It is particularly related to the uniformity of ideology, strengthening unity, doing work well and raising efficiency, and warrants our careful study in actual practice.

I

During the war years, Comrade Mao Zedong paid very close attention to grasping relationships. One of the important reasons why he was able to "direct military operations with miraculous skill" was that he was good at correctly handling the various relationships in war in the light of the objective conditions. He said that it was most important for a person directing the overall situation to focus his attention on considering the overall war situation. What is referred to as considering the overall situation is to consider the various relationships. For example, the relationships between the enemy and ourselves, between various campaigns, between the front and the rear, as well as between losses and replacements, between fighting and resting, between concentration and dispersion, between offense and defense, between advance and retreat, between protracted war and war of quick decision, between our own forces and friendly forces, between higher and lower levels, between veteran and new armymen, between red and white areas, and so on. In the "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," he cited 38 pairs of examples, one after another. On the eve of the liberation of the whole country, Comrade Mao Zedong, in the light of the conditions at that time and proceeding from the overall situation of shifting the focal point of the party's work from the countryside to the cities, proposed that it was necessary to correctly handle the relationships between the working class and the bourgeoisie, between the development of production and the consolidation of political power, between all the other work and the central work, between production and construction, between the various economic components, between principle and flexibility when fighting against the enemy, between unity and criticism within the people and between guarding against rightist and "leftist" tendencies. (see "Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee") The correct handling of these relationships laid the foundation for overcoming tremendous difficulties and achieving glorious victories during the initial period of the founding of the PRC. After socialist transformation had been basically completed, Comrade Mao Zedong, in the light of changes in the principle contradictions in the country and proceeding from the overall situation of concentrating our forces for the development of social productive forces and the realization of the country's industrialization, again in a timely manner put forth the famous "On the Ten Relationships" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and expounded from the economic and political aspects the correct handling of the various relationships within the socialist society. This was the idea of "grasping the relationships" to be applied and developed in the period of socialist construction. The two brilliant articles cited above are still of guiding significance. Provided we review a little of both the positive and negative historical experiences of the party, we shall be able to realize the tremendous importance of recognizing and handling the various relationships correctly.

The history of our party in the past 60 years fully proves the truth in the following: When we correctly handle the various relationships according to the dialectical materialist line of cognition and the objective practical conditions, our cause progresses; but when we erroneously handle the various relationships in violation of the dialectical materialist line of cognition and the objective realities, our cause retrogresses, with the result that crucial setbacks of an overall nature such as the "Great Cultural Revolution" occur.

Is it not true that the launching of the "Great Cultural Revolution" was caused by the total confusion of a series of the most fundamental relationships, such as the relationships between the enemy and ourselves and between right and wrong?

## II

Then what is the significance of "grasping the relationships" for our practical workers and cadres at the grassroots levels? The whole and the part are relative to one another. A mine, a commune, a unit, a department or even a group is both the part and the whole. No matter how large or small a department is, we often have to make overall arrangements in our work, in which it is necessary to consider the relationships not only between the minor and overall situation but also between the various relationships in the minor situation. "Grasping the relationships" is, therefore, not only the job of senior cadres. It should also be mastered by the cadres at the grassroots levels and the practical workers. Is it not true that the comrades working at the grassroots levels come across various relationships that should be handled practically, in all matters? For example, the series of relationships between democracy and centralism, between discipline and freedom, between the individual and collective, between higher and lower levels, between the advanced and backward, between praise and criticism, between economic (professional) work and ideological and political work and between this and that department. The reason why some units have achieved outstanding successes in production and work is that the leading bodies are united and the masses have great enthusiasm, and the key to the reason why the leading bodies are united and the masses have great enthusiasm often lies in the fact that they can correctly handle the various relationships according to the party's line, policies and principles. Conversely, the reason why some units have always been unable to finish their tasks and have a lot of internal problems is that something has gone wrong in the mutual relationships, which means either the leading bodies practicing factionalism and wrangling with each other, or the existence of an abnormal relationship between the cadres and the masses with both sides blaming each other (both are always linked together), with the result that there is no distinction between right and wrong, between merits and faults, and between rewards and punishments; healthy tendencies are stifled, unhealthy tendencies gain ground, good people are isolated and bad people run wild. In such units, the masses have no way to develop. Therefore, the correct handling of various relationships, particularly those between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses, is really an important means to bring into play all positive factors.

On the various fronts and in various services and trades, there are also a lot of relationships that have to be handled constantly. Let us cite some major examples among them. In economic work, for example, there is a series of relationships, such as those between production and livelihood, between accumulation and consumption, between adjustment and reform, between planned guidance of the state and market regulation, between the policy of each according to his work and ideological and political education, between economic management and administrative means, as well as between the interests of the state, collectives and individuals. In scientific and technological work, there is a series of relationships between science and production, between application and theory, between foundation and advanced branches of science, between experiments and popularization and between achieving results and training talented persons. Do they not have to be handled well and in a regular way? Again take an example of educational work. How to correctly handle the relationships between moral, cultural and physical education takes a lot of study. There are also the relationships between the leading role of the teachers and the initiative of the pupils, between classroom instruction and extra-curricular activities, between the teaching of cultural knowledge and ideological and political education, between school education and social and family education, and so on. With respect to literature and art work, there are problems in the handling of some fundamental relationships that have surfaced over the past few years and are still being examined.

Some of these are the relationships between upholding the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and armymen and how to serve them and upholding the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, between strengthening the party's leadership over literature and art work and working according to the specific literature and art law, between politics and fine art, between creative work and life, between inheritance and development, between world outlook and creative means, and between singing praises and exposure. Undoubtedly, it is of the utmost significance to the building of material and socialist spiritual civilization to correctly handle these relationships according to the objective laws of various types of work and according to the party's line and policies. Obviously, practical workers in various trades and professions are both in a certain relationship and should also become masters in handling various relationships conscientiously.

## III

As far as cadres at various levels are concerned, whether or not the various relationships are handled correctly has a direct bearing on whether or not the correct line, policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee are correctly carried out. The policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee and the focal point of work for a certain period of time are always determined according to the fundamental interests of the whole people and the overall situation. When carrying them out, it is first of all necessary for us to correctly handle the relationship between the whole and the part, to understand the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee from the angle of the overall situation, try hard to overcome limitations and resolutely maintain political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee. Since the specific conditions in various localities, departments and units are different, it is therefore imperative, when carrying out the policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee, to proceed from the realities and to combine them with the specific conditions. It will not do to copy mechanically in disregard of the specific conditions or to act like a flock of sheep. This makes it necessary to correctly handle the relationship between discipline and creativity so that we can both prevent mechanical implementation and each going his own way. When studying and discussing the instructions of the CCP Central Committee in the light of practical realities, it is quite normal to have differences of opinions. This makes it necessary to correctly handle the relationship between democracy and centralism. At a party meeting, party members should be allowed to air different opinions and to discuss a problem sufficiently in order to truly achieve the objective of airing all known information and saying it without reserve. However, it is necessary to practice correct centralism in accordance with the guidelines of the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the specific practical conditions, and make the resolutions accordingly. To work without coming to a decision makes implementation out of the question. In the course of carrying out the policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee and the party's resolutions, it often happens that some comrades may commit mistakes of one kind of another. In dealing with the comrades who have committed mistakes, it is only natural that we should carry out correct and appropriate criticism, or even the necessary struggle, according to the nature of the mistakes and their degree of harm, and this makes it necessary for us to correctly handle the relationship between unity and criticism. So long as it is a question within the party or the people, it is necessary to strictly abide by the formula of "unity-criticism-unity." To pay attention only to unity in the absence of criticism or to maintain the atmosphere of "you are fine, so am I and so is everybody," is actually lax and weak and there will never be genuine unity. To pay attention only to criticism and the necessary struggle without proceeding from the desire for unity will never achieve the objectives of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient, and of clarifying the ideas and uniting the comrades. This makes it necessary to correctly handle the relationship between principles and methods. Principles should be upheld and methods should be appropriate. Both should and can be unified. In brief, when implementing the policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee, we are bound to meet with a series of relationships. Only by correctly handling these relationships will it be possible to work with one heart and one mind and with great effectiveness.

In recent years, quite a few comrades have, in many cases, been unable to gain a clear stand on rectifying leftist ideas and criticizing rightist tendencies. They have been in a dilemma and even complained that "the higher levels always change policies." This also involves the question of relationships. In fact, the CCP Central Committee has been firm and unshakable in its determination to rectify leftist ideas since the third plenary session. What is referred to as bringing order out of chaos is aimed at thoroughly rectifying the leftist tendencies of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the period of time prior to it. As for the bourgeois liberalist ideological trend and the erroneous idea of turning a blind eye to this ideological trend in society, the CCP Central Committee always stands for timely criticism and eradication of both, maintaining that leftist ideas and rightist tendencies should be criticized when they exist and that we should persist in the struggle on two fronts. At present, it is all the more necessary to pay attention to rectifying the bourgeois liberalist tendencies. This is made clear if we study again all the previous important speeches of the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee. Since we are attempting socialist modernization and since the four fundamental principles are the basic guarantee for the smooth progress of the socialist modernization, how can we let the liberalist ideological trend which deviates from the leadership of the party and the socialist track spread unchecked? Such being the case, why do we always feel that there is a contradiction between the rectification of leftist mistakes and the criticism of the bourgeois liberalist ideological trend? One of the important reasons lies in the fact that we do not understand and grasp the relationship between them. At present, if we do not launch correct criticism and the necessary and appropriate struggle against the bourgeois liberalist ideological trend in the society, it will be precisely this which will provide those who persist in leftist erroneous ideas with a pretext. Conversely, if we only pay attention to the criticism of liberalist ideological trend, without at the same time paying attention to rectifying leftist tendencies in practical work and again practice doing things in an oversimplified and crude way, exaggerating things and criticizing and struggling indiscriminately, it will not be possible to achieve the aim of rectifying liberalization. Rectifying leftist mistakes and opposing liberalist tendencies are both aimed at carrying out the correct line, policies and principles of the party since the third plenary session and accelerating the smooth progress of the socialist modernization. Therefore, to continue to overcome the leftist erroneous ideas in work and the criticism of the bourgeois liberalist ideological trend are two inseparable tasks. To pay attention to one task and to give up the other is out of the question. So long as we grasp the interrelationship between them, we shall be in an active position and have more means of carrying them out.

## IV

Briefly, everything is in a certain relationship. When engaging in any work, there is a question of correctly handling relationships. What is referred to as relationships actually are distinctions and links between one thing and another. The relationships between one thing and another, between one person and another, or between a person and thing are all objective realities. They are interrelated, interdependent and interact under certain conditions. When talking about the relationship between people brought about by the social production in which they live, Marx considered this relationship to be independent of man's will. Therefore, when examining the various relationships, we should, first of all, stress materialism, follow the principle of "objectivity in observation" and not fabricate things subjectively. We should view things comprehensively from the interrelationships between them and not view them in isolation or one-sidedly. Objective things (whether natural or social phenomena) constantly change and develop and the relationships between them also constantly change and develop. There is nothing in the world which does not change eternally and there is likewise no person who can live eternally and no relationship which is not constantly changing. Therefore, when we examine the various relationships, it is necessary to have a developing viewpoint and not a stagnant standard.

It is impossible to view things correctly by old standards. The changes and developments in the relationship between things are brought about by changes in the objective conditions and by the motion of internal contradictions of things. Therefore, when we examine the various relationships, it is also imperative for us to have our eyes on the motive factor within things and at the same time to pay attention to the external conditions of these changes. This makes it necessary to have a dialectical mind, because "dialectics is the study of internal contradictions inherent in the objectives themselves." (see "Notes on Philosophy")

To handle well the various relationships indeed takes a lot of study. Lenin considered that, "law is relationships," and "law is the relationships between intrinsic qualities." (see "Notes on Philosophy") Comrade Mao Zedong also raised the question of relationships to the level of studying the law of the overall situation by considering the study of the interrelationships between things to be the fundamental premise for making a judgment, making a resolution and drawing up plans. (see "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") Intrinsic quality, law and relationships are neither visible nor touchable. It is necessary to think them over carefully on the basis of a thorough investigation and grasp the definite sum total of things in order to understand and master them. Therefore, in order to master "the grasping of relationships," it is necessary to rely on a telescope and microscope and nothing more than dialectical materialism which is the living soul of Mao Zedong Thought.

It is certain that, in order to indulge in serious "study of relationships" it is first of all necessary to dump the vulgar "study of relationships" such as "entering by the back door," as this leads to the latrine.

#### WEN HUI BAO ON FEUDAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

HK030415 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Xu Yan [6079 6056]: "The Feudal Economic Structure in China and the 'Super-Stable System'"]

[Text] In recent years, some articles studying the causes of the protracted duration of feudal society in China have been successively published in newspapers and magazines. Many valuable views have been put forward. This is a gratifying phenomenon in the study of ancient history. But some problems must also be further studied.

##### 1. How Should We Understand the Economic Structure of Feudal Society in China?

In studying the causes of the protracted duration of China's feudal society, we must delve into the motion of contradictions in the feudal mode of production. This calls for an analysis of the feudal economic structure of China and its endurance.

However, people now do not have a unified understanding of China's feudal economic structure. Some comrades hold that "the basic economic structure of China's feudal society was chiefly a combination of small agriculture and family handicraft industries." (Liu Chang: "A Tentative Discussion on the Causes of the Protracted Duration of China's Feudal Society," LISHI YANJIU [HISTORICAL RESEARCH], No 2, 1981) This calls for an understanding of the economic structure.

On economic structure, Marx pointed out: "People in their social production have been given definite and necessary relationships independent of their own wills, of relations of production which correspond to a given stage of development in their material productivity. The sum of these relations of production forms the social economic structure, or a realistic foundation, which has a legal and political superstructure built on it and which has a given social ideology compatible with it." ("Preface to 'Critique of Political Economy,' "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 82) From this, it can be seen that Marx held that the economic structure refers to the sum of the relations of production, or a given economic state of society.

Based on this understanding, we believe that it is taking a less than realistic and overall approach to interpret the basic economic structure of China's feudal society as a combination of small agriculture and family handicraft industries. Apart from limited ownership of land by peasants in the feudal society of China, land was chiefly owned by landlords. There at least existed two systems of ownership and two basic social economic units -- that is, the individual peasant economy and the feudal landlord economy. Therefore, discussion of China's feudal economic structure should cover the sum of the landlord economy and the small peasant economy as two kinds of relations of production. The two were also not put on the same footing. Landlords' ownership of land occupied the dominant position. Only the landlord economy was the main form of China's feudal economic structure.

One feature marking China's feudal economic structure was that both the landlord economy and the small peasant economy received full development. Given the dominant position of the landlord economy, landlords, aristocrats and emperors owned the greatest portion of land. The peasants, on the other hand, had little or no land. Land could be bought and sold freely. Rentals for land were very high. Businessmen, landlords and usurers were three in one, combining commercial capital with land and greatly strengthening feudal exploitation. Landlords leased land to peasants for cultivation. The latter paid rentals for the right to use it. This made it possible for them to establish their own small peasant economy, allowing the full development of the production structure that combined small agriculture and family handicraft industries. The above features distinguished China's feudal economic structure from Europe's form of economic structure characterized by feudal suzerainty. Therefore, the focus of our study and analysis is on how a highly developed feudal landlord economy hampered the growth and development of the buds of capitalism, thus preventing the dissolution of the feudal relations of production.

In studying China's feudal economic structure, we must pay attention to not only the state of relations of production but also to the composition of productive forces. The productive forces of feudal society were mainly composed of scattered small peasants. Peasants were representative of feudal productive forces and creators of social wealth. In China, the combination of small agriculture and family handicraft industries, or farming by men and weaving by women, was the most fundamental composition of productive forces in feudal society and a broad basis for the feudal mode of production. Comrade Fan Wenlan held the view that "the understructure of the basic economic composition of China's society is a production structure combining small agriculture and family handicraft industries." ("On the Causes of the Protracted Duration of China's Feudal Society," "Selected Essays on History by Fan Wenlan," p 104) Such an idea is realistic. Because this structure of productive forces can only maintain low production technology and a narrow production scale, it is unfavorable to the development of productive forces. Its basic characteristic is self-sufficiency, thus ruling out the further development of social division of labor and a commodity economy. But it must be noted that the increasingly close combination of small agriculture and family handicraft industries was precisely caused by the feudal system of ownership of land and feudal exploitation and oppression. In studying the causes of the protracted duration of feudal society, we must pay simultaneous attention to the two aspects of landlord economy and small-peasant economy. If we just pay attention to one of them, or overlook the main aspect of a contradiction and instead stress its secondary aspect, one-sidedness will result.

## 2. Which Class Should Assume Historical Responsibility?

The economic structure of China's feudal society determined the irreconcilable contradictions between peasants and landlords. Lenin pointed out: "By 'class,' we mean the existence of several groups. With their different positions in a given social economic structure, one of them can appropriate the labor of another." ("A Great Beginning," "Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 10) How should we assess the effects of the antifeudal struggle of peasants in China's feudal society on the progress of history?

To which class should historical responsibility be assigned for the protracted duration of China's feudal society, its transformation from the advanced to the backward and its reduction to a state of helplessness after the opium war?

Back in the time when he led the Chinese people in launching an anti-imperialist and antifeudal new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The extreme poverty and backwardness of the peasants resulting from ruthless landlord exploitation and oppression is the basic reason why Chinese society remained at the same stage of socioeconomic development for several thousand years." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party.") However, some scholars have recently attempted to provide another explanation. Some have ascribed the long period of wavering and poverty in the history of China entirely to the small peasant economy. (Chen Ping: "The Unilateral Small Peasant Economic Structure Is the Root Cause of Turmoil, Poverty and Isolation in the 2,000 Years of China," XUEXI YU TANSUO [STUDY AND EXPLORATION], No 4, 1979) Some others hold that the feudal society of China was plunged into a state of helplessness from which it could not extricate itself, because of "a magic force which was formed of nothing but the numerous small peasants in the feudal society of China." (Liu Chang: "A Tentative Discussion on the Causes of the Protracted Duration of China's Feudal Society," LISHI YANJIU, No 2, 1981) On the contrary, insufficient attention is being devoted to generations of ruthless landlord class exploitation and oppression of peasants, which disrupted productivity and hampered social development.

In feudal society, the contradictions between productive forces and the relations of production inevitably found expression in the struggle between men and in class struggle between landlords and peasants. The basic economic law governing China's feudal society worked like this: On the basis of ownership of land without full ownership of producers, landlords used economic and forceful suprareconomic means to exploit peasants and squeeze the maximum surplus labor and products and even required labor and products, in order to satisfy their own parasitical needs. Thus, the feudal relations of production became shackles put on the productive forces, seriously hampering the development of productive forces. This prolonged the duration of China's feudal society.

We do not deny that given the scattering of land and the means of production as a prerequisite, the small peasant economy has its scattered, backward and conservative side. However, was not the scattered, backward and conservative nature of the small peasant economy the very product of feudal ownership of vast tracts of land? In the protracted feudal society, ruthless landlord-class exploitation and oppression robbed the peasants of all the strength that could have been directed toward the development of productivity and the enlargement of the reproductive scale. Production conditions increasingly deteriorated. The basis for reproduction in the social economy increasingly shrank. Thus, the whole social economy inevitably fell into a stagnant state. So long as there was no basic change in feudal ownership of land and the restraining influence of the relations of production on productive forces was not removed, the stagnant state of social development would last. As far as the development of productive forces was concerned, under the landlord economy, individual peasants were constantly on the brink of bankruptcy and could not even maintain simple reproduction. This was a basic cause of the slow development of China's feudal society.

In feudal society, only the class struggle of the peasants was the real driving force behind social development. The peasants in their class struggle always directed the spearhead of struggle at the most decadent part of the feudal relations of production. Therefore, after every peasant uprising, social productive forces that had fallen into a stagnant state were able to develop to a certain degree. The idea that the peasant war with its disruptive effect on the development of productive forces and its hindering effect on the progress of history was the cause of the protracted duration of China's feudal society is hardly convincing.

## 3. Was China's Feudal Economic Structure "A Super-Stable Economic Structure?"

China's feudal economic structure was of a relatively enduring nature. Such endurance accounted for the protracted feudal society. A more penetrating study must be made in this respect. But at the same time, we must also guard against going to another extreme -- improperly magnifying such endurance. The idea of "a super-stable system" has recently been in circulation. Some people hold that China's feudal society represented "a super-stable economic structure" within whose framework a new structure could not possibly emerge and capitalism and modern science would not automatically arise. They even conclude: "Does any country and any civilized system automatically produce capitalism and modern science? Those advocates of the idea of the buds of capitalism in China obviously think so. But the history of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' has dealt a fatal blow to such an inevitable belief." (Chen Ping: "The Concept of Development Concerning Social Evolution and Methodology on the Economic Structure," XUEXI YU TANSUO No 3, 1981) Such an idea that negated even the buds of capitalism that once appeared in China is obviously incompatible with dialectics on the development of history.

We believe that the protracted duration of China's feudal society did not mean complete stagnation. Judging from the long period of history, like slave-owning society and capitalist society, feudal society was only a brief spell in the process of infinite development of human society from a lower to a higher level. China's feudal society itself went through a process from birth and development to extinction. In keeping with changes in productive forces, the feudal economic and political systems were always changing. Therefore, China's feudal economic structure was not fixed and unchanging. Nor did it move in endless cycles.

Interpreting China's feudal economic structure to be "super-stable" is not realistic. Leaving alone the early stage of feudal society, even at the latter stage of China's feudal society, there were very sharp changes within the framework of the The "super-stable" state has never been achieved. Marx said: "The economic structure of capitalist society arises out of the economic structure of feudal society. The dissolution of the latter allows the release of the essentials of the former." ("Das Kapital," vol 1, p 783, 1975 edition) The transition from feudal to capitalist society is a common law governing the development of human society. China was one of the countries in the world where the buds of capitalism first appeared. In the middle part of the Ming Dynasty the first signs of the causes of capitalism appeared in China. In the history of China, the buds of capitalism appeared twice. When they appeared in the middle part of the Ming Dynasty, they were strangled in their early stages because of great social disturbances and the disruptive effects of war at the end of the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of the Qing Dynasty. In the period of Emperors Kang Xi, Yong Zheng and Qian Long during the Qing Dynasty, there again appeared the buds of capitalism, which were destroyed by the intruding European influences of foreign capitalism. This period of history serves to show that the development of a commodity economy in China's feudal society was already marked by the buds of capitalism. Had it not been for the influence of foreign capitalism, China would have gradually developed into a capitalist society. The so-called "super-stable system" in China's feudal society did not exist.

In sum, the study of the causes of the protracted demise of China's feudal society is actually a study of the operation of the laws governing the mode of production in China's feudal society, including a study of the negative effects of the feudal superstructure and ideology on the economic base. The deepening of the discussion will stimulate the study of a series of fundamental problems, such as the nature of China's feudal society, its features, its driving force and its future for development. We are looking forward to the emergence of a new situation in which a hundred schools of thought contend, so that the scientific study of the motherland's history can be stimulated.

HONGQI DISCUSSES THIRD PLENARY SESSION

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[Article by Zheng Hui [6774 1920]: "The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee Was a Great Turning Point in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC"]

## I

[Text] The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, as a great turning point in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC, has already been fully affirmed in the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. This act has not only embodied the common will of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, but also reflected the real image that our party has been advancing. To conscientiously study the exposition in the resolution on this question and understand the far-reaching influence of the third plenary session on the history of our party are of great significance to carrying out a whole series of guidelines and policies worked out by the party's Central Committee since the third plenary session and pushing ahead with the construction of the cause of socialist modernization.

A brief analysis has been made in the resolution on the basic circumstances of the party's leadership work during the 2 years before the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In October 1976, the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee implemented the will of the party and the people in crushing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and putting an end to the turbulence of the "Great Cultural Revolution," thus rescuing the party from dire peril, saving the revolution and bringing our country into a new historical period of development. However, during the 2 years between then and the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party and country kept hesitating to progress. Such a situation was on one hand due to the political and ideological confusion which, brought about by the 10-year turbulence of the "Great Cultural Revolution," could hardly be eliminated in a short period of time; and on the other to the leftist mistakes in guiding ideology made by Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee at that time. A full and fair appraisal has been made in the resolution on Comrade Hua Guofeng's work during the period.

Although the party and the country made some progress in those 2 years, it can be seen that the party's leadership work always lagged behind the masses' needs of correcting the party's historical mistakes and opening up new prospects in its work. At that time, in the rectification and restoration in various fields, a lot of comrades, inside or outside the party, recognizing the mistakes made during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the faults of Comrade Mao Zedong, from different angles and to different extents, called more and more eagerly for a solution and correction. In the meantime, they also looked forward to the restoration of certain correct guidelines and policies, and of some fine traditional work styles of the party. In other words, they asked for conscientiously setting to rights things which had been thrown into disorder. In the spring of 1977, such a demand was concentratedly displayed in two events, one was the rehabilitation of the "Tiananmen incidents" and the other was the petition for Deng Xiaoping to resume work as soon as possible. This demand expressed itself later in other problems such as the discussion on the question of practice being the sole criterion for truth and the request for old cadres to resume their work, and so on. But, these reasonable demands from cadres and the masses were never satisfied; and on the contrary, encountered serious suppression and obstruction. At the same time, those mistakes such as the personality cult which had been in vogue during the "Great Cultural Revolution," were flourishing again. These abnormal phenomena which did not vanish until the end of 1978, harmed the masses' enthusiasm which was then running high and therefore prevented a lot of tasks from being accomplished promptly.

Facing such a situation full of obstacles, a lot of farsighted comrades were extremely worried about how to keep the party and the revolutionary cause advancing healthily. Many old comrades inside the party devoted great efforts to turn the situation around. To oppose the wrong tendency of treating Mao Zedong Thought with a book-worship mentality, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forth in the spring of 1977 the question of guiding the party, the army and the people throughout the country with the precise and complete Mao Zedong Thought. In June 1978, in affirming and supporting the discussion on the question of criteria for truth, he pointed out again at a political work meeting of the army, that the basic principle of Mao Zedong Thought is the practical and realistic attitude. Comrade Chen Yun expounded his important opinions on the enhancement of democracy, the reappraisal of the achievements and errors of the party's important leaders, and the formulation of the new economic plan. Comrade Hu Yaobang did a great deal of substantial work and struggled arduously for emancipating the party members' minds, redressing mishandled cases and pushing the resumption of old cadres' posts. The broad masses of party members and cadres also made a lot of contributions in removing by various means the obstacles lying on the road of advance. All these factors joined to lay a foundation for the successful convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

In December 1978, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was convened. The resolution briefly summed up certain important decisions made at the plenary session on ideology, politics and organization.

This meant that our party began to reorient fundamentally the longstanding wrong leftist direction of guiding ideology and set up again the line of Marxism. At the plenary session, many major leading cadres and revolutionaries of the old generation of the party gave pertinent criticisms and suggestions, concentrating attention on the faults in the work of the previous 2 years, the question of formulating certain important guidelines and policies, and the restoration of the party's fine traditions. They played an essential role at the critical moment in the new process of history. The calls for setting to right things which had been thrown into disorder and for restoring stability and unity to concentrate all efforts on carrying on the construction of socialist modernization have been becoming a powerful historical trend which is irresistible, since the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. It is in following this historical trend that the third plenary session implemented the important reform in the party's leadership work. Therefore, this is a great turning point in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC. Its far-reaching significance will become more and more apparent as time passes.

## II

At the third plenary session, our party's general guideline was put forth which advocated emancipating the mind, using the brain, being practical and realistic, uniting as one and adopting a forward-looking attitude. The core of this guideline is to redress comprehensively the party's leftist mistakes in various fields of politics, economics, culture, and so on, to uphold the four basic principles, to rally the whole party and the people throughout the country and to concentrate all efforts for the construction of socialist modernization, on the basis that the political line of dialectical materialism was restored. To redress the political line is the basis for redressing all guidelines, policies and leadership methods of the party. Therefore, the proposal of and adherence to the principle of emancipation of the mind is the most fundamental redressing measure since the third plenary session.

During the protracted, arduous struggles of the Chinese revolution, our party has shaped a political line of dialectical materialism. That is, to proceed from reality in all cases, seek truth from facts and integrate theory with practice. In other words, to combine the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. As a fine tradition which was always advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong and formed by our party during the Yanan rectification period, this political line of seeking truth from facts is the soul of Mao Zedong Thought.

It ensured that our party was able to correctly judge the situation in the complex revolutionary struggles, formulate guidelines and policies, solve different real problems, and achieve great successes in the revolution and construction. However, our party's leadership was divorced from this fine tradition in the late 1950's and in particular during the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," as the boastful subjectivist style and the dogmatic practices of blindly duplicating the works of Marx and Lenin and the speeches of Comrade Mao Zedong were then developed. Such dogmatism, combined with the personality cult of Comrade Mao Zedong, seriously harmed the people's ideological life and the party's practical work. In raising the guideline of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has taken up restoring and developing the fine tradition which had been abandoned for years. This is indeed a matter of vital importance to the future of our party and country, and to the destiny of the socialist cause.

Under the direction of the guideline of emancipating the mind, the whole ideological outlook and work style of our party are undergoing a thorough and healthy change. The vast number of cadres and the broad masses who have been freed from the spiritual yoke of the personality cult and dogmatism which prevailed in the past, are enjoying a widespread ease of mind which has been absent for years. As the ideological atmosphere has been enlivened outside and inside the party, a moving scene of studying the new circumstances to solve new problems has been emerging. However, some wrong tendencies and ideological trends have also been witnessed in the course of change. Some people who could not completely cast off the evil influence of longstanding leftist mistakes may easily evaluate new things and policies with their own convictions and therefore question the correctness of the party's direction. Whereas others, in criticizing past mistakes, even go so far as to doubt or negate the basic principles, realities and achievements of socialism. Although these are only minor aspects in the great historical mainstream, they should not be neglected.

In coping with problems emerging in the ideological and political fields, the party has done a lot of work for the proper implementation of the principle of emancipating the mind. In particular, the party reiterated soon after the third plenary session the guideline of upholding the four basic principles, that is, upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the CCP's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This important principle, which embodies the spirit of the third plenary session, is totally consistent with the party's guiding principle of emancipating the mind. This principle means keeping our thinking consistent with reality, and advocating an attitude of seeking truth from facts. All wrong thinking which distorts and negates the four basic principles from the leftist or rightist viewpoint is unrealistic and contrary to the principle of seeking truth from facts. As a worldwide historical movement, socialism has already developed for a century and several decades so far.

Some of the basic socialist principles have already been defined quite clearly. The basic realities and achievements of the socialist construction in our country since the founding of the PRC are also very obvious objective facts. Ignoring and negating all these will not only result in serious political consequences but also the severest ideological subjectivism. This is not at all what the emancipation of the mind aims at but exactly what it is to overcome and oppose. Undoubtedly, the zigzags in the road to advance of the socialist movement show that there still are a lot of realms of necessity remaining unexplored, which gives us the task of developing scientific socialist theory, making more discoveries and creations in closely integrating theory with practice. The upholding of the four basic principles is not intended to confine the in-depth inquiry into a great number of new problems emerging in the socialist movement but to give it a correct orientation and a broad perspective.

Since the third plenary session, the party has deliberated on certain important questions of theory, guidelines and policies, and arrived at a new correct conclusion.

This is a great success our party has achieved in upholding the guideline of emancipating the mind; for example, the question of accurately estimating the major contradictions in socialist society, that of correctly analyzing and handling sociopolitical contradictions of different natures, the strategic shift of the focal point of work, the formulation of the guidelines of carrying on socialist construction according to our national condition, the strengthening of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, the reform of the leadership systems of the party and the state, and so on. Out of these, the scientific analysis on the major contradictions and the situation of class struggle in our society has helped to redress the past subjectivist and leftist guiding ideology, and in enormously enriching and developing the estimation made at the "eighth national congress of the CCP." Being the basis for working out various guidelines and policies of the party in the future, it is of vital significance. The resolution adopted at the sixth plenary session, which has comprehensively and systematically summed up these achievements, is an important development of Marxism under the new historical conditions. From now on, we still have to vigorously strengthen the study of basic Marxist theory and the research into the social sciences, unremittingly adjusting, substantiating and amplifying the present guidelines and principles, and applying new theoretical results to guide and promote new social practices.

## III

Since the third plenary session, the economic construction under the leadership of the party has also undergone important and fundamental changes.

First of all, the third plenary session put forth the guideline of shifting the party's focal point of work to the construction of socialist modernization. This guideline is the fundamental conclusion summed up from the historical experiences over a long period of time since the founding of the PRC. In the final analysis, it is all the achievements our party accomplished since the founding of the PRC that have created the sociopolitical conditions and fair material basis necessary for the construction of socialist modernization. The serious mistakes our party made were due to the fact that we did not enforce firmly and persistently the strategic shift of the focal point of work to economic construction for a long period after the basic completion of socialist transformation. Although the "eighth national congress of the CCP" correctly raised this task, the guideline of strategic shift failed to be upheld all the way later due to the change in the estimation of the major contradictions within the country and the repeated promotion of political movements. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," since political struggles pounded against and were substituted for everything, and the so-called "theory that social development results only from productive forces" was criticized, the normal development of the national economy was severely fouled up. Historical experience has already clearly shown that the consolidation and strengthening of the country, the stability and prosperity of society and the improvement of the people's material and cultural life do after all depend on the development of social productivity and the achievement of economic construction. We have suffered formidable failure as the party did not realize sufficiently the extreme importance of this question in the past. At the third plenary session, the guideline of shifting the party's focal point of work was raised anew, which embodied the people's fundamental interest and reflected the objective needs of social development. This is indeed the most important step in the great turn in the course of events.

Furthermore the third plenary session also pointed out the need to pay attention to comprehensive balance in economic construction. After the plenary session, the party began to implement the guideline of "readjusting, reforming, rectifying and improving" to the whole national economy. The facts have proved that the putting forth and further carrying out of the "eight-character policy" was not only a very timely and necessary step for changing the longstanding (including the last 2 years) serious imbalance in the major proportionate relations of the national economy and the difficult and passive situation, but also an effective act for thoroughly clearing up the related leftist mistakes made in the past and bringing economic construction onto the correct track.

In the last 2 years or more, in redressing the guiding ideology for economic construction, the party's central authorities have deeply recognized that the root of those leftist mistakes committed in the past, including those made because of being too anxious in striving to entirely change the backward face of our country within a short period of time, lies in the fact that we have exceeded objective possibility, and become divorced from our national conditions. Although the party has achieved considerable success and accumulated quite rich experience since the founding of the PRC in leading socialist economic construction, the backward state of society, the economy and culture in our country has not yet been able to be changed fundamentally. Although our country possesses rich natural resources and great reserves of labor power, much of them are waiting to be rationally explored and utilized in order to produce utility. As 800 million out of the 1 billion population in our country are peasants, agriculture which mainly depends on manual labor still accounts for a very large proportion of the national economy: For a long period of time in the past, we lacked the sufficient conditions and experience for promoting international economic cooperation and technological exchanges. But now, some favorable new factors for these activities are available at home and abroad. We must work out the guidelines and policies for developing the construction of modernization, based on the in-depth analysis of the favorable and unfavorable conditions. Our economic construction must fit our national conditions and be consistent with the economic and natural laws. We should move step by step and according to our capability, in seeking for substantial results through scientific deliberation and thus enable different economic sectors to develop proportionately anbytarmoniously, while closely integrating production development with the improvement of the people's livelihood. We must actively promote international economic cooperation and technological exchanges in upholding the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands, and reconstructing through our own efforts. Under the guidance of these principles our economic work has already achieved fair success; and a bright prospect of economic development can be seen through some important achievements indicated in the resolution.

We have experienced two great strategic shifts in the history of our party's struggles, one is the shifting of the struggle front from cities to rural areas, and the other vice versa. We achieved great successes in both cases through we encountered formidable difficulties. The key to success was that our party, clearly knowing the national condition of China, found a correct revolutionary road which conformed with reality. Now, our party is carrying out another great strategic shift which makes the economic construction its central task. Honestly speaking, the tasks of the present shift are more complicated and arduous than those of the last two shifts. And the key to success for it still lies in how well acquainted we are with the national condition of China and whether we can find a road for constructing socialist modernization which conform with reality. After years of arduous and tortuous struggles, our party has eventually been awakened and gradually formulated a correct line. Although we remain quite weak in dealing with these matters since we were not sufficiently prepared for economic work for a long time, we will surely achieve once again great successes in the construction of modernization, just as we did during the revolutionary periods in the past, if only we can conscientiously study and work hard in the correct direction.

## IV

Since the third plenary session, our party has taken a lot of care to solve many social political problems. It is in handling these problems that the party learned a profound lesson from the past leftist mistakes committed during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution." In fact, class struggle is no longer the major contradiction in our society since the basic completion of socialist transformation. In the meantime, a great number of sociopolitical contradictions which are outside the realm of class struggle are becoming more and more prominent and need to be solved in the light of new experiences which remain to be accumulated and created.

In the past, our party generally recognized that we lacked experience in leading large-scale economic construction, but never thought that we also lacked experience in handling the new sociopolitical contradictions. Facing various social contradictions under the new historical conditions, the party's leaders either exaggerated the class struggle elements embodied in the new social contradictions, or equated them to the class struggle in the past, or even simply treated those social contradictions which are totally outside the realm of class struggle in the same way as they treated class struggle problems. So, we obscured the demarcation line between social contradictions of different natures and hence made mistakes in magnifying the class struggle. In particular, by continuing to use the old method of large-scale turbulent mass struggle or even adopting some methods that produced social disorder, we messed up a great number of inner-party contradictions and contradictions among the people, changing their original nature, and thus brought about the heart-breaking disaster of the "Great Cultural Revolution" which lasted for 10 years.

Drawing lessons from these experiences, the party has redefined the guideline which requires properly estimating and handling different sociopolitical contradictions existing at the present stage in our country. It has also made an analysis of the fundamental change in the status of social classes in our country in the 20-odd years since the overall establishment of the socialist system and of the significant changes caused thereby in the major contradictions of society and the situation of class struggle. The party pointed out that, after the elimination of the exploiting class as a class, a special type of class struggle would still remain.

Although such a class struggle no longer occupies a dominant place, it will be existing for a long time within a certain limit and could possibly become acute under certain conditions. We must keep highly alert and struggle effectively against all destructive activities by those elements who are hostile to socialism. At the same time, we must correctly understand different sociopolitical contradictions which are outside the realm of class struggle and exist extensively inside the society of our country. Such contradictions, which should and certainly can be solved through the rational adjustment of interests, using normal ideological and political methods, and by developing socialist democracy and amplifying the socialist legal system, should never be dealt with in the same way as the "Great Cultural Revolution" which ignored the legal system, adopted the form of so-called mass class struggle and therefore produced social turbulence. This is a bitter historical lesson for which we have paid an enormous price. The resolution, which has made a profound analysis on this question, is an important ideological guide for our socialist construction in the future. Only if the party and the people reach such a common general understanding and implement it in actual practice can we carry out various socialist construction and reform works step by step and in a guided and orderly way under the social condition of longstanding stability, and thus make enormous social progress.

As cited in the resolution, in the last 2 years or so, in properly handling in the light of the above-mentioned guiding ideology a great deal of sociopolitical problems left over from history or that emerged from the new circumstances, our party has strengthened the construction of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. With all those measures, the people's rights have been assured, criminal activities have been suppressed, social order has been maintained and thus big advances have been made in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness in our country. It is unavoidable that some phenomena of extreme democratization, absolute liberalization and anarchism will emerge in the course of change. At the sight of these phenomena, some comrades felt that it was better to revert to the old road of "taking class struggle as the key link" and therefore doubted the need to emphasize socialist democracy. It is evident that both these tendencies are wrong and pernicious.

In firmly enforcing the principle of developing socialist democracy, the party has clearly made the construction of a socialist political system with a high degree of democracy a basic task of the socialist revolution, and pointed out that socialist democracy, being a higher form of democracy than bourgeois democracy, is one which enables the greatest majority of the working people to play the role as master of their own house. Such a democracy embodies a rich democratic content in politics, economy, social life, and so on, which bourgeois democracy can never achieve. Under socialist democracy, the leadership of the Communist Party must be upheld, the development of the socialist system must be guaranteed, the freedom of activities that upset socialism must be banned, and dictatorship over counterrevolutionary elements must be maintained. Socialist democracy, being the unity of democracy and centralism, of freedom and discipline, cannot allow any practice of absolute democracy and freedom that ignores centralism and discipline. All the above-mentioned factors are included in the meaning of a high degree of democracy which, perfecting socialist democracy, should never be confused with bourgeois democracy. The high degree of development of the various democratic systems and democratic life under socialism will take a long period to complete and cannot be reached in a hurry before all the necessary political, economic, cultural and social conditions gradually become available. However, in order to realize it step by step, it is very necessary to raise it as a great goal of socialist politics, and to strive hard to create the conditions for it and accumulate the relevant experience.

## V

Since the third plenary session, the party's central authorities have put forward the task of strengthening the construction of the party, in the light of the experiences obtained during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and according to the present state of the party. The 10-year turbulence of the "Great Cultural Revolution" was indeed a rigorous test for our party. The party on the one hand stood the test, relying on its formidable revolutionary force fostered in years of arduous struggles; on the other, it exposed its shortcomings in those aspects such as ideology, organization system, the relationship with the masses, and so on. Moreover, as the "Great Cultural Revolution" further harmed the construction of the party, the fighting power of the party's proletarian vanguard was weakened. If we get at the roots of the matter, we can find that it was because we had not properly solved the problem of the construction of the ruling party under the new historical conditions. After our party became the ruling party within the territory of the country, how to maintain close ties between the party and the masses and how to appropriately represent the people's interests, both constitute a fundamental question concerning the party's construction. Although this question was raised at the eighth national congress of the CCP and some general regulations were formulated to cope with it, no concrete measures were taken to guarantee the implementation of the principles and regulations. Historical experience since the founding of the PRC shows that our party's guiding principles have kept comparatively correct whenever its leaders and cadres could maintain their links with the masses, be concerned for them, reflect their opinions and represent their interests.

It cannot be denied that the shaping and development of our party's leftist mistakes in guiding ideology were due to the fact that our party's leadership failed to properly reflect and represent the people's interests.

The party center has paid much attention to the strengthening of the party's construction through learning lessons from past experience, to the rectification of organization and work style and to the improvement of the systems of the party. In January 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping actually put forth the question concerning the qualification of party members, and the improvement of the party's leading work and leading system. In August of the same year, he emphatically put forward again the essential problem of reforming the leading system of the party and the country, pointing out that the reform and perfection of the organizational and working system were of fundamental significance.

In the autumn of 1980, Comrade Chen Yun remarked that the work style of the ruling party was a problem of vital importance to the party's destiny. At the meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party, Comrade Hu Yaobang set demands in six aspects the party. All these are important guiding ideologies for strengthening the construction of our party in the new historical period.

The resolution cited the efforts and achievements which our party had made during the last 2 years or so in strengthening its construction. Of course, while the party is recovering from setbacks suffered over years in the past, it can hardly expect miraculous changes to be accomplished in a short time. Anyway, compared with the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we have actually achieved considerable successes in normalizing inner-party activities, developing inner-party democracy and strengthening the ties between the party and the masses. This fact shows once again that our party is a proletarian party with wonderful self-generative ability.

The great significance of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee lies in that it was the real starting point of the extensive and resolute movement to redress wrongs, launched with the support of the masses and after thorough deliberations; while the sixth plenary session has accomplished the historical mission of setting to right things which had been thrown into disorder in the field of the party's guiding ideology. In summing up historical experiences, we have corrected the mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong and the party, and realistically appraised his historical place and the guiding role of his thought in the Chinese revolution. In the meantime, we have also restored and enriched the scientific principles of Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical situation, and thus gradually found a correct road for the construction of socialist modernization, which fits our national conditions. There is still a lot of work to do in improving and strengthening the leadership of the party. What can be anticipated is, we can surely render our party purer and more powerful to accomplish more competently the great mission that history has entrusted to it if we strive hard in the direction which the party's central authorities have indicated since the third plenary session.

#### BRIEFS

NEW PUBLICATION -- Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- The first issue of WENZHAI BAO [PRESS DIGEST] will be published on 6 October. The issue contains extracts of articles from nearly 40 newspapers and journals. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 5 Oct 81 OW]

NATIONAL TEXTILE EQUIPMENT CONFERENCE -- The national conference on textile equipment was held at the Hengfeng textile equipment plant from 20 to 27 September. More than 130 people attended it. They included responsible persons of the equipment departments of the Ministry of Textile Industry and the State Supplies Bureau, responsible persons and engineering and technical personnel of textile departments from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and representatives of nearly 30 textile equipment plants. The conference made initial production plans for 1982 and decided on distribution and supply tasks. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81 OW]

PLA WAREHOUSES -- Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- PLA logistic and supply departments at various levels have done a good job in inventorying warehouses and making use of surplus and over-stocked materials. Since the beginning of this year, 96 percent of the PLA units have inventoried warehouses and disposed of more than 60 million yuan worth of surplus materials. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 5 Oct 81 OW]

JIANGXI CPPCC FORUM SUPPORTS YE'S STATEMENT

OW062122 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] According to a report from our station correspondent, the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee held a forum of people from all walks of life on the morning of 5 October at the Zhongshan auditorium to warmly support Chairman Ye Jianying's statement on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification of China. The participants of the forum were determined to do their best to bring about the cooperation and to contribute their share in helping the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of China's peaceful reunification.

The forum was presided over by Fang Zhichun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending the forum were Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoya, Pan Shiyan, Shen Hanqing, Zhu Kaiguan and Liu Jianhua. Those attending the forum delivered speeches with great enthusiasm one after another.

Comrade Fang Zhichun was the first to speak at the forum. He said: On the eve of the National Day, Chairman Ye Jianying, in an interview with a XINHUA reporter, elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification. The statement issued by Chairman Ye in this regard has reflected the sincerity of the party and government in seeking ways to solve the Taiwan issue for the realization of China's peaceful reunification. This statement is extremely reasonable. It shows that China is doing its utmost in solving this issue. It has received warm support from the people of all nationalities throughout China, including the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and those residing abroad. To help the return of Taiwan to the motherland and realize the great cause of national reunification is a sacred task assigned us by history. It is hoped that people of all walks of life will try their very best to contribute their share to the accomplishment of this historical task.

(Gu Tiyu), (Huang Xiandu) and (Tiao Chaolun), vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said: Chairman Ye's statement is even more clear-cut, generous, preferential and brilliant than the "message to the compatriots in Taiwan." It receives the warm support of the people. The Taiwan authorities should actively respond to this statement with actual deeds in order to bring to an end to the unfortunate separation of the Chinese nation as early as possible and bring about the reunion of the compatriots in Taiwan with the people on the mainland. Now the CCP proposes that talks be held between the two parties on a reciprocal basis so that they will cooperate for the third time. This not only reflects the CCP's respect for the Kuomintang but also shows its openmindedness. We sincerely hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and our old colleagues, schoolmates and friends in Taiwan will forget previous ill will, put national interests above everything else, cooperate with the CCP for the third time, and join hands with the CCP in accomplishing the great cause of national reunification.

Chairman Pan Shiyan, of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and Chairman (Shen Hanqing) and Vice Chairman (Zhang Xiuxi) of the provincial federation of industry and commerce said: Chairman Ye's statement pointed out that industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan are welcome to invest and engage in various economic undertakings on the mainland, and their legal rights, interests and profits are guaranteed. We, people in the field of industry and commerce, hail this brilliant policy elaborated in the statement. We hope that industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan will realize the bright prospects, show full faith in the statement, vie with one another in making investments and join hands with the people on the mainland in bringing about China's peaceful reunification, in making the motherland prosperous and strong, and in benefiting our posterity.

(Li Zhu) and (Zhou Hanzhi), vice chairmen of the provincial branches of the China Democratic League and the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party respectively, said: Chairman Ye's statement is characterized by a clear-cut policy, sincere attitude and concrete measures. It fully manifests the wish of the CCP and the people's government to work for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. We hope that people of the cultural, educational, public health, scientific and technological circles in Taiwan will work hand in hand with us to develop our national culture, public health and scientific undertakings and to promote the four modernizations of the socialist motherland.

(Wang Hsiaoqing), member of the provincial CPPCC committee, who has a relative in Taiwan, said: I am deeply inspired by Chairman Ye's statement. I wholeheartedly support it. My uncle now works for the military in Taiwan. I hope that he will earnestly respond to the sincerity expressed by the CCP and the people's government, put national interests above everything else, forget previous ill will, cooperate with the CCP for the third time and make due contributions to the early realization of the great unity of our nation. I hope he will not go against the historical trend and be a person condemned by history.

Also speaking at the forum were Hu Delan and Zhu Kaiquan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Lin Fanyuan), (Yue Jian) and (Hu Yueyi), members of the provincial CPPCC committee. He Shikun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and chairman of the provincial branch of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, who is now over 80, sent a written statement to the forum. All of them expressed their firm support for Chairman Ye's statement. They said that they are determined to work energetically at their respective posts to contribute as much as they can to the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and the great cause of the reunification of our country.

#### SHANGHAI RADIO URGES ACTION AGAINST SABOTAGE

OW061645 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "Deal Resolute Blows at Counterrevolutionary Sabotage Activities"]

[Text] The public security department of this municipality cracked in a timely manner a case involving the distribution of a large number of reactionary leaflets. This fully manifests the might of the principle of combining the work of organs of dictatorship and the masses in striking at the enemies. It also eloquently indicates that no crafty reactionaries and criminals can escape the net of justice spread by the people's democratic dictatorship.

There has been a radical change in the situation of classes and class struggle within our country. Class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction of the present society, but it has not come to an end and will remain for a long time.

The case of ganging up to distribute reactionary leaflets shows that people who are hostile to socialism and communism do exist. Of course, such people are very few in number and cannot do anything significant. However, if we relax our vigilance ideologically and do not expose and strike at them promptly, they may adversely affect our excellent situation of stability and unity. For this reason, while we are concentrating on the four modernizations, we must deal resolute blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and all other criminals. Only thus can we consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and ensure the smooth progress of our work toward the four modernizations.

#### JIEFANG RIBAO URGES STUDY OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

OW031351 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Continue To Attach Importance To Studying Mao Zedong Thought as the 8th Company Has Done"]

[Text] During the new historical period in developing the four modernizations, do we still need to study Chairman Mao's important works?

Our reply is an affirmative one. The report carried in this paper today on the 8th company of an artillery regiment of the Shanghai garrison command is a fairly convincing example.

Faced by various issues, such as lax and weak leadership, the thinking that "those who join the army are at a disadvantage" and that there is a lack of sense of organization and discipline among the fighters, this company's party branch organized cadres and fighters to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works in the course of strengthening its ideological and political work. Party branch members regarded Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific works as valuable nourishment for the mind and persistently educated the people with Mao Zedong Thought. They have scored fairly good results in helping cadres and fighters foster the thinking of serving the people, establish lofty revolutionary ideals, adopt a correct attitude toward one's own interests, maintain high moral standards, cultivate the work style of waging arduous struggle and improve their capabilities in observing and analyzing problems. As a result, profound changes have taken place in the whole company.

Mao Zedong Thought is the product of the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China. It has been verified by practice as the correct theoretical principle and the summation of our experience in the Chinese revolution. It represents the crystallization of collective wisdom and has played a powerful role in China's protracted revolutionary practice. The Chinese people have always had profound feelings for Chairman Mao's works. In the course of carrying out revolution and construction over a protracted period and studying Marxist-Leninist works, many people have attained good results by consciously studying Chairman Mao's works and gained rich experience in integrating theory with practice and in transforming their thinking by studying theory. As for example during the Yanan rectification campaign. After the nation's liberation, mass activities to study Chairman Mao's works gradually became popular. However, these activities were affected by left errors in guidance. During the 10 chaotic years in particular, these activities were sabotaged by Lin Biao, the "gang of four." Kang Sheng and their ilk, resulting in tragic consequences. Meanwhile, Comrade Mao Zedong himself made serious mistakes in his later years. Some comrades therefore doubt in their minds whether or not we still need to pay attention to the study of Chairman Mao's works.

On this question, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee provides us with a clear-cut answer. The resolution fully appraises Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role in the Chinese revolution as a great leader and teacher and points out the great significance of making Mao Zedong Thought our party's guiding principle. The resolution clearly tells the whole country and the entire world: "Mao Zedong Thought is the valuable spiritual asset of our party. It will be our guide for action for a long time to come". It also points out: "It is entirely wrong to negate the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought and to deny its guiding role in our revolution and construction just because Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes in his later years." Nor can we negate the people's enthusiasm in studying Chairman Mao's works just because Lin Biao, the "gang of four," Kang Sheng and their ilk interfered with and undermined the study of Chairman Mao's works. The experience of the 8th company of a certain artillery regiment once again proves that we must fully understand the far-reaching significance of paying continuous attention to the study of Chairman Mao's scientific works and that we must incessantly raise our awareness in transforming our world outlook with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Naturally, in the course of our study we should also keep in mind our past lesson that we must not do things in an oversimplified and slipshod manner or practice formalism and thus enable the "two whatevers" to stage a comeback.

Under the new conditions, how can we study Chairman Mao's works well? The experience of the 8th company of a certain artillery regiment has given us inspiration. After summing up their past experience and lessons, the fighters of the 8th company have proceeded from reality and made the following three "distinctions":

They made a distinction between following a prescribed study style and the practice of formalism. They made a distinction between studying basic concepts and merely memorizing a phrase or two. They made a distinction between integrating theory with practice and striving to get immediate results. Boiled down to one point, these three "distinctions" are aimed at distinguishing the past experience of the broad masses and the effective methods they used in studying Chairman Mao's works from the sabotage by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and Kang Sheng and at really understanding the stand, viewpoint and methods of Mao Zedong Thought. In the course of study we must avoid superficially launching extensive study campaigns and practicing formalism. We must pay attention to achieving practical results and meticulously carry out organizational and guidance work. In the course of study we must integrate theory with practice. However, we must not make irrelevant comparisons and copy things mechanically in disregard of actual conditions. Still less should we punish people under one pretext or another. We must encourage people to mainly study on their own, read Chairman Mao's works in the original and try to completely and accurately understand the essence of his works. It is also necessary to properly organize people to study collectively and exchange their experience so as to inspire each other and jointly make improvements.

At present, the study of the resolution is being carried out in an ongoing manner. In the course of studying the resolution we must devote some time to selectively reading the series of Chairman Mao's important works mentioned in the resolution so that we can unify the ideas of all the people on the basic conclusion drawn by the resolution. We must grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a sharp ideological weapon. Our aim is to use it to transform the objective world as well as our own subjective world and to help the broad masses of cadres and people raise their proletarian ideological level and their communist moral standards. It is our belief that by correctly organizing the broad masses of cadres and people to study Chairman Mao's works in the course of building China into a highly democratic and civilized modern socialist nation, we will be able to build a tremendous spiritual force to guide our nation and make still greater contributions to the development of the four modernization.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON POPULATION CENSUS PROCEDURES

HK060837 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Do a Good Job in Population Census"]

[Text] After 3 months' strenuous efforts, the population census experiment has been accomplished smoothly in our province's Mianyang municipality. This is of very great importance in conducting population census experiments in various localities during this coming winter and spring, and in carrying out a provincewide population census next year. The results of this experiment show that it is entirely possible to carry out population census successfully provided the leaders at all levels attach importance to the census and the masses support it.

Population census involves large-scale investigations to be conducted throughout the country. It has been carried out twice since the founding of new China, playing an important role in our country's socialist construction. Whatever we do, we must proceed from the conditions of our country. Making clear the conditions of our country's population is an extremely important step to understanding the conditions of our country. For this reason, carrying out countrywide population census for the third time is of great importance in readjusting the national economy and drawing up a long-term plan for national construction, in arranging well the people's material and cultural lives and carrying out the work of family planning, and in strengthening administration and promoting stability and unity.

This population census is of concrete meaning chiefly in the following points: First, through the census, it will be possible to make an all-round investigation of the quantity, distribution, structure and employment of the labor force so as to obtain reliable data for the drawing up of a labor program and the more rational allocation and use of the labor force. Second, the census will give an all-round picture of the Chinese people's cultural standard and educational backgrounds, and the number of people who are illiterate or semiliterate, their sexes and ages, so as to provide reliable data for working out an educational program and drawing up a plan for wiping out illiteracy and carrying out education better. Third, on the basis of the census, an all-round investigation will be conducted to make clear the distribution of the labor force engaged in different lines of trade in various parts of the country and to scientifically classify the labor force, so as to obtain reliable data for planning a national economy with a rational structure. Fourth, through the census it will be possible to find out the number and the marital status of men and women of different age groups in the country's total population, and the childbearing conditions among women of various age groups, and to analyze the social factors, such as occupation, educational level and place of residence, which may affect women's childbearing conditions. This will provide important data for drawing the future population policy and birth control program. Fifth, the census will provide the governments at all levels with important data for making all-round arrangements for the people's material and cultural lives. Sixth, the census will provide all-round data regarding the population, educational level, composition of trades and occupations, and birth and death rates of various nationalities, so that the state may formulate policies and programs according to the different conditions of various nationalities.

It has been specified by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council that 0000 on 1 July next year will be the starting time of the third national population census. However, before that time, a great deal of very complicated preparatory work has to be done, such as drawing up plans for the census, setting up census organizations at various levels, training census personnel, printing documents and forms for the census, and making ready the supply of various kinds of materials. This census will have three characteristics: First, it will be conducted on a large scale; second, many items of work are involved; and third, the data will be processed scientifically. These three characteristics determine that this census will involve much more arduous preparatory work than in the past, so that we must start early to tightly grasp preparatory work and must not take it lightly.

As seen from the situation in our province, three items of preparatory work need to be done in the latter half of this year: 1) It is necessary to quickly establish and perfect the census organizations at the levels of prefecture (municipality and autonomous prefecture) and county (district) and staff them with competent personnel, so that various items of work can be accomplished under strong and effective leadership. 2) The work of rearranging the residence registration records should be finished in an overall manner before the end of this year, so as to lay a good foundation for complete census next year. 3) Experimental census should be carried out well in various municipalities and prefectures in winter this year and the ensuing spring. The experience of the experimental census conducted in Mianyang municipality by the provincial authorities shows that when the experiments prove successful we can formulate methods, work out rules and regulations and publicize our experience. In the course of the experiment, we can train leading cadres and technical cadres so that they can directly acquire experience in conducting census.

At present, we still are burdened with very heavy tasks of readjusting the national economy. We also shoulder very arduous tasks of resisting the flood and rescuing ourselves because our province has been attacked by extraordinarily serious flood. Under these circumstances, the leaders of various localities should pay close attention to making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration so that our tasks can be carried out very well. The party organizations and people's governments at all levels should put these tasks on the agenda, rationally arrange these tasks and appropriately organize forces in light of the central link so that the work of population census can be accomplished according to schedule and the requirements.

#### XIZANG CPPCC LEADERS SUPPORT YE'S PROPOSAL

HK070530 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 2 October, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan and Lamin Suolang-Lunzhu, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee, talked to reporters on their feelings in studying NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's proposal. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai said: After listening to a radio report on NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's proposal to a XINHUA reporter, I resolutely support it from the bottom of my heart. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will broaden their vistas in the future, have foresight, treasure the interests of the state and the Chinese nation and be determined to make great efforts to accomplish the great cause of national reunification.

Vice Chairman Shengqin Luosang Jianzan said: NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's proposal is fair and reasonable and accords with the common aspiration of the people. I resolutely support his proposal. I hope from my very heart that men of insight in Taiwan and the Kuomintang authorities will conscientiously make great efforts to accomplish the great cause of national reunification, and that they will not let people throughout the country down. Shengqin Luosang Jianzan also hoped that upper-class elements of the Dalai Lama group would also take the interests of the whole into account, return to the embrace of the motherland and join us in building a new united, prosperous, civilized and socialist Xizang.

Vice Chairman Lamin Suolang-Lunzhu said: NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's talk has hit hard at the plots of a very few people to split the motherland. We earnestly hope that the Taiwan authorities will conform to the historical trend of the times, respect the national will, be deeply conscious of the righteousness of the great cause, cooperate with the CCP for the third time, make great efforts to promote the prosperity of our great Chinese nation and bring benefit to our future generations.

XIZANG CPPCC MEMBERS URGE COMPATRIOTS' RETURN

OW061618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Lhasa, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Upper strata patriots in Tibet urged their compatriots wandering abroad to return to the motherland at an early date and share the honor of the nation. This was expressed at a discussion on Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal here last Sunday.

Lhalu Cewang Doje, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the Tibet committee of the CPPCC, stressed the Chinese Communist Party's policy that all patriots are the same whether they come back early or late, and their past misdeeds can be forgiven. "My own experience is a proof of this," he said. Lhalu was a kaloon (high-ranking official) in the former kasha (local Tibet government) and former commander of the Tibetan Army. He said: "I once opposed the liberation of Tibet and the reunification of the motherland. However, numerous facts educate me that it is impossible to split Tibet from the motherland and the Tibetan people will never tolerate this."

Baxoi Qoigyai Nyima, former kaloon of the kasha and now standing committee member of the CPPCC Tibet committee, recalled the changes in Tibet in the past 30 years since its liberation. He said: "The Communist Party means what it says. The Communist Party treats without discrimination anyone who puts national interests above everything else and safeguards the unity of the motherland." 80-year-old Gaxoi said that he finds happiness in his autumn years. He lives in a new house with his children. All his three sons have decent jobs.

Gyqoia Zhoxi Dogyi, former staff member in the kasha mint, has just returned from abroad and is now working in the Tibet academy of social sciences. He said at the discussion: "When I was abroad I heard lots of rumours about the motherland and dared not come back. but, once back here, I see the people's life has improved greatly, although Tibet needs further construction. The situation in Tibet is much better with the implementation of the party's nationalities policy in recent years." He urged the Tibetans now still abroad not to believe rumours any longer.

Other speakers at the discussion were Baoen Lozong Gyancan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the people's congress of the Tibet autonomous region, and Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, vice-chairman of the CPPCC Tibet committee.

YUNNAN POLICE TROOPS LEAVE FOR BEIJING

HK051452 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Summary] The report group of the armed police troops of the Yunnan border areas left Kunming for Beijing on 4 October to report on their heroic deeds. They acted in cooperation with the PLA units stationed in the border areas to fight against the enemy and protect the lives and properties of the masses during the war of counterattack in Koulishan. The members of the report group included old fighters and workers who sent food and water to the forward positions despite heavy rains.

BRIEFS

**YUNNAN AUGUST INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** -- Yunnan Province fulfilled the total industrial output value of 557 million yuan in August, 16.95 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The total industrial output value in August was 5.09 percent more than in July this year. This province's industrial output from January to May this year was less than in the same period of last year. The province's total industrial output value in the first half of this year was only 1 percent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 81 HK]

BEIJING CCP COMMITTEE NOTICE ON PARTY DISCIPLINE

HK030156 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To all departments and committees of the district, the county and municipal CCP committees, all party groups of state organs at municipal level, and all party groups of the people's organizations:

The municipal CCP committee has approved the "suggestions on how to deal with the case of the 'five stresses and four beauties' inspection group of the No 1 service bureau eating privileged meals in violation of the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life,'" put forward by the preparatory group of the discipline commission under the municipal CCP committee.

The "five stresses and four beauties" inspection group of the No 1 service bureau has deviated from the spirit of "five stresses and four beauties" and has violated the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." Despite the repeated injunctions issued by the central authorities and the municipal CCP committee, this inspection group has stuck to unhealthy tendencies. Thus, it has exerted a bad influence and made serious mistakes. At present, some units are using public money, eating and drinking extravagantly and going sight-seeing under various pretexts. They also take advantage of the occasions such as carrying out inspection work, doing business, holding meetings for ordering goods and assessing products and holding forums for customers. They violate party discipline, contaminate the party, impair the party's prestige and are incompatible with the communist spirit and the spirit of building a party which serves the interests of the people. This unhealthy tendency must be resolutely checked within a short time. To this end, the municipal CCP committee has made the following decisions:

1. Organize all party members and cadres at various levels to earnestly study the "notice on resolutely checking the unhealthy tendencies in commodity circulation" issued by the State Council, the notice on "enforcing party discipline and eliminating the unhealthy tendency of 'establishing connections'" issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, "the notice on resolutely rectifying the unhealthy tendency of doing things by giving presents and entertaining guests" and the current "suggestions on how to deal with the case of the 'five stresses and four beauties' inspection group of the No 1 service bureau eating privileged meals in violation of the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life' put forward by the preparatory group of the discipline inspection commission under the municipal CCP committee. It is also necessary to educate all people, party members and cadres at various levels to uphold principles, strengthen supervision and resolutely fight against unhealthy tendencies in various spheres.
2. The key to the implementation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and the rectification of unhealthy tendencies lies in the leadership. Leaders at various levels should take the lead, play an exemplary role and allow the higher levels to supervise the lower. Leading groups at all levels should hold meetings on inner-party political life in the near future in order to carry out criticism and self-criticism. First, they should check if they themselves have any unhealthy tendencies. Subsequently, they should analyze the causes and harmfulness of these tendencies and employ some measures to rectify them. Moreover, they should examine the existing problems of their own localities and units, lay down specific stipulations according to their actual conditions for rectifying and preventing all sorts of unhealthy tendencies and resolutely overcome the state of laxness, weakness and incompetence in combating unhealthy tendencies. All departments and committees of district, county and municipal CCP committees, all party groups of state organs at municipal level, all party groups of the people's organizations, and all party committees of factories, mines and institutions of higher learning must send reports on this study and inspection to the municipal CCP committee by the end of October. They must also send a copy of their reports to the preparatory group of the discipline inspection commission under the municipal CCP committee.

3. It is necessary to deal strictly with those who have paid no heed to the "notice on resolutely rectifying the unhealthy tendency of doing things by giving presents and entertaining guests" issued by the municipal CCP committee on 20 July 1981, those who have stuck to their old ways and to their unhealthy tendencies. These people should not only carry out self-criticism and return what they have unlawfully taken, but should also be subject to disciplinary action. Their acts should even be made known to the party or publicized in newspapers.

4. It is necessary to enthusiastically commend the good party members and cadres who have been honest in performing their official duties as well as good deeds and good people who dare to fight against unhealthy tendencies. Comrade Chen Aiwu's spirit of upholding the principle and persisting in combating unhealthy tendencies is commendable and should be encouraged. Party organizations at various levels must support the healthy tendencies and criticize the unhealthy ones. Comrades who expose and report unhealthy tendencies should be supported and protected. Cases of retaliation should be strictly dealt with.

Beijing Municipal CCP Committee

9 Sep 1981

Commentator on Circular

HK030241 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Want No More of This Good-For-Nothing Stuff"]

[Text] With regard to the problem of the No 1 service bureau's "five stresses and four beauties" inspection group violating the "guiding principles" and seeking privileges, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee has taken disciplinary measures against the people concerned and issued a circular to the municipality. This has once again sounded a serious warning against comrades who are still promoting such unhealthy trends.

These comrades who accepted free lunches and gifts are actually good-for-nothing. Being upright communists, our aspiration is to strive for the communist cause. Why are some communists, being leading cadres, unable to withstand such a little material temptation? If they are really fond of good food, nobody will reproach them if they occasionally spend some money on a big meal. Why should they gain such petty advantages? What comes as a shock to us is that these comrades of the "five stresses and four beauties" inspection group so readily accepted invitations. It is clear enough that these comrades themselves cannot distinguish beautiful from ugly. It is very important that we should give them an opportunity to take a good look of themselves in the mirror and see what are the dirty and ugly things contaminated by the exploiting class so that they will be able to reform themselves and once again radiate the revolutionary vigor of their youth.

Some comrades very often complain that the party organizations and the other comrades are "making a fuss over trifling matters." They think that these mistakes are nothing big, so why should people criticize and treat them so seriously? Their grievances are irrational. If they think that these are but "minor issues," why don't they correct themselves even after the party has issued repeated injunctions? Why should they adhere to these "minor" mistakes? When we join the party, we all make a declaration that we will contribute everything, even our lives, to the communist cause. And now, when the party organizations demand that we eliminate this "minor" mistake, why are some communists still reluctant to correct it?

We hold: This unhealthy trend that things will get done only if you treat somebody to a meal and give some gifts is definitely not a "minor issue." It might cost only a few dollars to treat somebody to a meal, however, if such a practice forms a certain trend, then, it will lead to other matters which might sabotage the interests of the party and the people and result in economic losses involving billions of yuan. Politically, this might seriously sabotage the prestige of the party and hamper people from wholeheartedly promoting the four modernizations. So how can we say they are but "minor" losses?

An important reason why this unhealthy trend prevails over a protracted period of time is that some comrades confused right with wrong, and cannot distinguish beautiful from ugly. They put up many false arguments to defend themselves. We do hope that when they discuss the municipal CCP committee's circular they will seriously solve this ideological problem. Comrades who still persist in sending gifts and treating people to meals can also present their views. Only if we have refuted all these false arguments in all party organizations will we be able to guarantee that such unhealthy trends can be demolished.

The secretary of Fengziyuan restaurant CCP branch once challenged the other comrades to dare to eat at his place. He has made a wrong estimation of our party's disciplines and the masses' consciousness. The discipline of our party is an ironclad one and it is not some sort of soft tissue. The masses loathe this unhealthy trend. Whoever promotes unhealthy trends of any sort will never be able to escape the eyes of the masses and will be exposed sooner or later. The fact that the unhealthy trends will be exposed reveals that care and concern for the party are welcomed and supported by the party organizations. On the other hand, people will not gain good results if they oppose the party's discipline. The party organizations and the masses are continuing resolute struggle against the unhealthy trends. In doing so, we are not trying to embarrass anybody, but rather we want to uphold the nature of our party -- to serve the people and promote the four modernizations.

Some people wonder if our party is resolute in fighting against the unhealthy trends. The best way to convince them is to present them with facts. At present, facts have presented themselves over and over again in front of the people. We sincerely advise those comrades who are fond of holding feasts and sending gifts as well as those who are fond of accepting invitations and gifts:

Please stop doing this good-for-nothing stuff!

SHANXI HOLDS RALLY FOR LU XUN CENTENARY

HK030347 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Provincial Rally Marks the Centenary of Lu Xun's Birth"]

[Excerpts] A provincial rally marking the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun, a great writer, thinker and revolutionary of our country, was held in the provincial capital yesterday morning. Ruan Bosheng, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and chairman of the Shanxi committee for celebrating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth, spoke at the rally. Li Qun, vice chairman of the Shanxi committee for celebrating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth and a well-known engraver, gave a report entitled "Learn From Lu Xun."

In his speech, Comrade Ruan Bosheng stressed: Lu Xun's basic position toward the proletarian literature and art, his views on the relationships between literature and politics and between literature and art and daily life, his attitude toward cultural heritage of rejecting the dross and assimilating the essence, and his important ideas such as the "bring-it-here mentality" toward foreign cultural heritage which opposed both blind opposition to everything foreign and blind faith in everything foreign are still playing a guiding role in promoting the prosperity of socialist literature and art and of other cultural undertakings. In particular, Lu Xun's life-long pursuit of Marxism, reformation of himself and continuous progress, his extremely close and solid ties with the party, his view that "in order to be a writer, one must first be a revolutionary," his demeanor of uniting with comrades and friends in his work and his spirit of daring to carry out criticism and self-criticism are of extremely important and profound practical significance for us today in strengthening the proletarian literary and artistic contingent, in changing the lax and weak situation on the ideological and cultural front and stopping the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, in dispelling "numerous, serious and hardened" misunderstandings which have existed since the 10 years of turmoil, in strengthening and improving the party's leadership and in promoting revolutionary unity. We must seriously study them, publicize them, put them into practice and make new contributions to the prosperity of our province's literary and artistic undertakings and the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Li Qun mainly talked, in connection with his personal experience, about the great achievements of Lu Xun and the practical significance of learning from Lu Xun.

The rally was presided over by Liu Shuxia, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial committee for celebrating the centenary of Lu Xun's birth. Present at the rally were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC: Shi Hiyan, Wang Zhongqing, Feng Sutao and Tao Jian. Also present were over 1,000 people from literature and art circles, educational circles and the journalist circles of the provincial capital. When the rally was over, the participants visited an "exhibition of pictures printed from engravings held in memory of the centenary of Lu Xun's birth." In the evening, the film "Regret for the Past," based on a story written by Lu Xun, was shown.

#### FOURTH COMMENT ON CRITICIZING WRONGED COMRADES

HK060947 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Is It a Fact That Comrades Who Were Wrongly Punished Should Not Be Criticized? -- Fourth Comment on Necessity of Taking Up the Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong in his article "Our Study and the Current Situation" pointed out that many things may become excess baggage and encumbrances if we cling to them blindly and uncritically. They include "having and not having committed mistakes," "achievement and lack of achievement in work," "a long record of struggle" and "a short record of struggle," "being a worker or a peasant," and "being an intellectual." Even age may be one of these things. Now, in addition to the above-mentioned things that still may become excess baggage to us, there are other things worthy of our attention. For example, some comrades were wrongly punished in each of the past campaigns. After smashing of the "gang of four," they were rehabilitated and reassigned appropriate work one after the other. Now it seems that they are not to be criticized again, even when they have new shortcomings and committed new mistakes. No sooner are they punished than comes the cry: "The old story again," "I am being suppressed again," and so on. Is this blindness as well as a kind of excess baggage? The answer is in the affirmative.

A comrade who has been wrongly punished should be rehabilitated in a fair and reasonable way and be duly compensated for his unhappy experiences. There is no disagreement on this point. However, this does not imply that comrades who were wrongly punished are free of other weaknesses and mistakes, and still less this should mean that they should be viewed as being immune from new shortcomings and mistakes. For example, after rehabilitation, some people still have grudges against those who once wrongly punished them and hold fast to this attitude. Some even appeal to their party organization by making unreasonable demands. When their objectives are not attained, they become irritated and just sit back, ceasing to do any work. How can this not be regarded as shortcoming or mistake? This is one expression of blindness.

If a man has certain shortcomings and has committed certain mistakes, the only possibility for him to overcome his shortcomings and mistakes is to admit them through self-criticism. If a man refuses the correct criticism of other people and shows neither the willingness nor the courage to make self-criticism in regard to any of his new shortcomings and mistakes just because he was once wrongly punished, an error which has already been fully corrected by his party organization, then this is no better than believing that one can recover from intestine and stomach inflammation without taking any medicine just because he has healthy lungs. This is another expression of blindness.

Correct criticism has nothing in common with irresponsible punishment under the influence of the erroneous leftist deviation. Promoting criticism and self-criticism is a good tradition of our party. Its purpose is to "cure the sickness to save the patient," to overcome the shortcomings and mistakes of our ranks, to ensure that our party maintains even closer ties with the masses and leads them forward still better. For this reason, whether or not one can accept criticism and make self-criticism is by no means something personal, but rather something which is related to the flesh and blood of our party. Our party has always required that every party member and every cadre give first priority to serving the party and the people, take a correct attitude toward oneself as well as toward the criticisms from all sides. We should listen to criticisms with an open mind, even though they may not be totally correct and may come from those who once wrongly punished us. We should correct any mistakes we have committed and guard against them if we have not. However, some comrades always regard criticism from their own charges as something akin to "being hard on them or something involving personal feelings." This is the third expression of blindness.

There is another group of comrades who think that "since we were the ones who once wrongly punished others, we should never criticize others again." This attitude is not correct either. This is the attitude of an outsider. The mistakes of the past were the results of irresponsible criticism and reckless punishment under the influence of erroneous leftist deviation, or in brewing up factionalism. Why should criticism be avoided if it is made in the spirit of caring for one's comrades and in accordance with the correct principle of the party? As long as one is sincere from the bottom of his heart, he should be confident that sooner or later the criticized comrade will understand and be pleased at this show of concern. Even if one is misunderstood, as long as he has a clear conscience in regard to the party and to the comrade, his mind will be at ease. Comrade Chen Yun once said most earnestly: "If the situation of 'spouting the official jargon without showing one's heart' continues, our revolution will fail in the end." For the cause of the party and for the healthy growth of our comrades, let us correctly take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

#### SHANXI RIBAO ON DISORDER OF PARTY WORK STYLE

HK030353 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Xing Maliang [5887 7456 5328]: "With 'Law' and Without 'Law'"]

[Text] In the light of our past experience and lessons, the party and the state have put forth a number of laws, including party discipline and state laws, and many concrete rules and regulations, to heal the wounds of the 10 years of internal disorder. These are welcomed and supported by the broad masses. Although they still have to be amplified through practice, we have, nevertheless, laws and regulations that we can act in accordance with. However, it is distressing to see that our party's style of work and the general mood of society have not yet been radically changed even today. When talking about this problem, people often heave a sigh, saying: "No law! No law!"

Why do people still say there is no law since so many laws have been put forth already? Why have there been no radical changes in our party's style of work and in the general mood of society since the "gang of four" was smashed, nearly 5 years ago? Why have unhealthy tendencies even developed in some places? These questions merit our serious consideration.

Some people think that the disorder in society is a result of not striking effective blows at a handful of evildoers. Of course, we cannot deny that over the past few years, a handful of evildoers and criminals were not struck heavily in some places, and their furious and unrestricted activities seriously disturbs and sabotages public order. This must be dealt with seriously, but we cannot put the blame only on a handful of evildoers, for if they were the only people to blame, the world would be in peace if severe punishment was meted out to them. Yet history and reality have both proven that disorder in society is inseparable from our party's style of work. Whenever our party is unified in thinking and keeps in step, public order is good, and in those places and units where the party organizations are firmly united, their work and production are in good order. Otherwise, there is great disorder. How can our work be done possibly well when the party organization is lax and weak, and some of its members do not care about anything, do not work or are even full of grievances? How can we improve public order when some party members are fond of establishing relationships with others for private purpose and "entering by the back door," or even cover up the evil deeds done by their relatives such as violating the law and engaging in speculation and profiteering? How can we unite and lead the masses to build the four modernizations with one heart and one mind when there is no distinction between right and wrong, and unhealthy tendencies prevail within our party, and those who have committed serious mistakes are not criticized and punished while those fairminded and honest comrades are not encouraged and promoted to higher positions? We are sure that without a good style of work of the party, there can never be a good atmosphere in society. Our party members and cadres, especially leading comrades in various localities and units, should have a full understanding of this.

Recently, at the forum on problems on the ideological front held by the propaganda department of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The lax and weak leadership on the ideological front Comrade Xiaoping mentioned is not only a problem in several departments, places or units, but a problem widely existing in the whole party. This shows that the reason why a number of people dare to run counter against the four basic principles and the guidelines of the third plenary session, and run wild regardless of the laws, is that they have made use of this weak point in our party. Therefore, while strengthening our public security work and dealing resolute blows at a handful of criminal offenders, we must lay stress on rectifying and improving our party organizations and on improving the style of work of our party. We must conscientiously, not perfunctorily, carry out criticism and self-criticism, enhance our revolutionary spirit, strengthen party leadership and enhance the fighting power of the party.

As to the present situation in our province, there are mainly three reasons for lax and weak leadership in party and government organizations at various levels. 1) Beginning from the "Great Cultural Revolution" to last year, there were several setbacks and unhealthy practices in our political life, in which people attacked and slandered each other. As a result, misunderstandings exist widely among the masses, especially among the ranks of cadres. They do not take concerted actions. Thus, the party's fighting power is weakened. 2) As "a burnt child dreads the fire," some leading cadres have drawn lessons from the past in a wrong way and are in low spirits. They do not do their work actively and dare not praise good people and good deeds or criticize evildoers and evil deeds. They try to be on good terms with everybody at the expense of principle and thus objectively encourage unhealthy trends and evil practices to spread unchecked. 3) Some cadres have become so corrupt that they disregard all laws and discipline of the party and state and abuse their power to commit all kinds of outrages. They have made themselves notorious among the masses.

"Which is more important, power or law?" This has been a question raised over the past few years by many people. Tang Jianzhou, the hero in "Ironhead Tang, the Inspector" (which was carried in the 1981 No 4 issue of YU HUA) shook his head and replied to a reporter with a bitter smile: "Power is more important. I tell you, old Yang, ... laws are executed by officials. What if the officials commit a crime themselves? They can be punished only by those officials in higher authorities!" This calls for deep thought. Normally speaking, everyone should be equal before the law, no matter if he is a high-ranking leader of the party and state or an ordinary man. Anyone who commits an offense should be dealt with strictly according to the law and discipline of the party and state. However, laws are executed by men, by leaders at various levels in practice. So, it is by no means easy to assure people that "everyone is equal before laws." If laws are not executed, or people cannot be equal before them, then how can these laws be effective? Without doubt, it is necessary to advocate amplifying and perfecting the legal system and laws and regulations, but the main problem at present is not that we do not have laws or that we need more laws, but that the laws are not executed and have lost their authoritative-ness. This is the reason why many people have a sign when they talk about the unhealthy tendencies in the party and the evil trends and practices in society.

In order to bring about a radical change in public order and the general mood of society, it is necessary to first rectify the party's style of work; and to make a radical change in the party's style of work, the key lies in changing the style of work of leading cadres. What we should do is to strengthen party leadership and carry out effective criticism and self-criticism. We must criticize and educate the comrades who have made ordinary mistakes and help them to brush off the political dust. In the meantime, we must enforce party discipline and state laws upon those who have committed serious offenses, no matter what their positions or qualifications or what contributions they have made. We must act as the judicial departments did at Yanan in dealing with Huang Kegong's case, and as in dealing with the case of Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan immediately after the liberation, and enforce the law strictly. In this way, our party's style of work as well as the general mood of society will surely be improved.

#### HEBEI STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

HK030858 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The ninth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress closed on the afternoon of 19 September. The session decided to convene in Shijiazhuang the third session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress toward the end of October this year. The standing committee session listened to and discussed reports on Hebei's planned parenthood work, the work on direct elections at the county level, public health work and the situation of the patriotic public health movement. In group discussions, the standing committee members both affirmed the achievements of the four work categories and pointed out the existing problems. They also put forth some views and suggestions. They unanimously held: Planned parenthood work concerns the four modernizations and the long-term interests of future generations. We must grasp it as a long-term strategic task and we must do a good job of firmly grasping it and must not slacken our efforts.

Many standing committee members said: With the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, great changes have occurred in the rural areas. These changes have posed new problems for planned parenthood work. We must study the new situations and solve new problems. We must make even greater efforts in strengthening leadership, widely publicizing the requirements for and the great significance of planned parenthood, training people on the use of contraceptives and on how to perform abortions, improving technical standards, preventing accidents while performing operations, developing highly effective contraceptives and strengthening legislation in planned parenthood. We must specifically solve ideological and practical problems and do a further good job of promoting planned parenthood work.

Regarding the work of direct elections at the county level, the standing committee members pointed out there are still 77 counties, 6 municipal districts and 1,972 communes and townships in Hebei which have not yet held elections. The task is thus still very heavy and all localities must really work hard and strive to fulfill the election task in accordance with the time schedules and requirements.

Many standing committee members emphasized in their speeches that the leadership at all levels should attach importance to public health work. They must vigorously publicize and implement the spirit of the speeches of responsible comrades of the central authorities who advocated that in building spiritual civilization, we must take the urban areas as the focal point of our work and proceed first by promoting sanitation and public health as well as the spirit of the fifth session of the central commission on patriotic public health movement and the national on-the-spot meeting on urban public health management, and make great determination to do a good job of promoting Hebei's patriotic public health movement and other public health work.

Many standing committee members said we should strengthen the public health management of agricultural trade markets. Large numbers of chickens, ducks, fish as well as large quantities of meat are sold in the agricultural trade markets. If they are not inspected by the public health departments, people will not feel assured. The public health departments must coordinate with the market management departments and strengthen their management. Food which does not conform to public health standards should not be allowed to be sold. Inspection must be frequently carried out in order to protect the people's health.

#### NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT TECHNOLOGICAL MEETING

SK060228 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The north China technological coordination meeting, to which the party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance, convened on the afternoon of 5 October in Hohhot. The meeting will last 7 days.

Attending the meeting are responsible persons of the governments and relevant departments of the seven municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions in north China, including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi and Nei Monggol. Responsible comrades of the departments and commissions concerned under the State Council and Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Liaoning and Jilin are also invited to attend the meeting. This is an important meeting to implement the national economic readjustment policy, strengthen economic and technological cooperation, learn from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses, stimulate the economy and accelerate the four modernizations. The main items on the agenda are: 1) Discuss and study the system and policy for economic and technological cooperation; 2) negotiate bilateral and multilateral cooperative projects; and 3) decide on the venue and date of the next meeting.

Responsible party and government comrades of the region including Zhou Hui, Kong Fei, Yun Shiying, Zhang Pegtu, Peng Mengyu and Chen Bingyu, attended the opening ceremony. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and Kong Fei, chairman of the regional government, spoke. On behalf of the regional CCP committee and government, they heartily welcomed the deputies who came all the way to the region to attend the meeting. They expressed hope that the participants will learn from each other's strong points, exchange experiences and, under the influence of the guidelines of the third and sixth plenary sessions and in accordance with the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, mobilize the enthusiasm of their localities, successfully carry out economic and technological cooperation and contribute to national construction.

GANSU MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK070645 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 5 October, the Gansu provincial preparatory committee for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution sponsored a forum to mark the revolution's anniversary. The forum was presided over by Yang Zhilin, vice chairman of the provincial preparatory committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending the forum were responsible persons from the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC committee and various democratic parties, including Wu Hongbin, Lu Zhongliang, Yang Hanlie, Yan Shutang, Wang Shijie and Lu Weigong; historical scholars from higher education institutions in Lanzhou; and aged personages who participated in the 1911 revolution and their family members -- 50 persons in all.

In their speeches, forum participants enthusiastically extolled the great achievements scored by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in conducting a democratic revolution and recalled his patriotic spirit and indomitable revolutionary spirit. They expressed their hope that the Taiwan authorities put the national righteous cause above everything else and consciously return to the orientation set forth by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to the embrace of the motherland to fulfill the cause of the motherland's reunification and console Dr. Sun Yat-sen's soul in heaven.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS

SK061004 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The Qinghai provincial trade union council opened its seventh congress in Xining municipality on 5 October. The opening ceremony was held at the provincial people's auditorium. Attending the congress were 669 delegates from various fronts throughout the province, such as industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, finance and trade, culture and education, public health and science and technology. Many of them are labor models, advanced workers, activists engaged in trade union affairs and cadres engaged in related work, making the congress broadly representative. Congress delegates will sum up the work done since the sixth provincial trade union congress and draw up future work plans. They will also elect the seventh provincial trade union council's committee.

Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades from the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district, including Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin, Ma Wanli, Xi-hou-ba, Han Ming, Xie Gaofeng, Guo Tingfan and (Xu Zhongying). Comrade Ma Wanli addressed the ceremony.

The congress is of great significance in developing the workers' movement throughout the province and in quickly advancing various tasks to readjust the national economy. At the ceremony, responsible comrades from the provincial CYL committee, the provincial women's federation, the provincial military district, the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the provincial scientific and technological association made congratulatory speeches.

SHAANXI WORKERS, PLA SOLDIERS REPAIR RAILWAYS

HK030130 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Summary] In the past few days, more than 10,000 railway workers and PLA armymen worked with concerted efforts at the foot of Qinling Mountains and on the banks of Jialing River to carry out repairs on the Baoji-Chengdu railway, which had been suspended due to damages brought about by the flood.

Some 3,000 workers and staff of the No 1 construction bureau of the Ministry of Railways started work and protected the railway near Baocheng County despite heavy rainfall on 9 September.

Repair work is now being carried out in the direction of Zhengzhou. At the southern end of the railway, some 1,300 people of the rescue team headed by (Wang Ruifeng), deputy director of the Chengdu railway bureau also worked hard to carry out emergency repairs to the railway between (Lieyang) and (Yangqingguan). By 22 September, 298 kilometers of the Baoji-Chengdu railway had been repaired, accounting for 84 percent of the whole railway. At present repair work is still under way.

#### SHAANXI RELIEF MEETING DISCUSSES FLOOD RECOVERY

HK030637 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Summary] The provincial conference on production and relief work convened by the provincial CCP committee and people's government concluded on 30 September. Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial production and relief committee, delivered a summation.

The province has now scored notable success in fighting flood and carrying out relief work. Over 300,000 homeless people have now been basically housed. Twenty-seven of the 32 damaged highways have now been crash-repaired. The whole of the Baoji-Hanzhong highway, which suffered the most serious damage, is now open to traffic. The Yangpingguan-Ankang and Baoji-Tianshui railroads are operating again. Over 270 of the 350 factories, mines and enterprises which had to cease production because of the disaster have now resumed production. The majority of the affected secondary and primary schools have also reopened.

While pointing out these achievements with satisfaction, the conference held: "At present the party committees and government at all levels must promptly shift their work focus from the rescue work of the previous stages to the vigorous promotion of self-salvation through production, and resume industrial and agricultural production and other construction as quickly as possible. From now on, the most severely hit areas must regard production and relief work as their central task. Cadres and the masses in disaster areas throughout the province must enhance their vigor, make still greater efforts and win new victories in production and relief work." "This was the province's greatest flood disaster since liberation. However, we will be able to overcome the disaster so long as we fully launch the masses and enhance revolutionary vigor." At present, it is necessary to do a good job in propaganda work to encourage people's spirits and confidence in victory.

"We must do a good job in allocating and using the relief funds and materials. Despite the financial difficulties and the fact that many parts of the country have been hit by disasters, the state has provided effective financial and material support for us. We must certainly not completely rely on the state for assistance. All departments and units must take the overall situation into consideration, share the burdens with the state and work to ease the people's hardship. All relief funds and material must be arranged in a comprehensive and balanced way, with the focus on the key points and simultaneous care for the others. The key points are the heavily-stricken areas, projects and households. We must strictly guard against egalitarian distribution of relief. The special relief funds and materials must be used and managed for their specific purposes. Misappropriation is strictly forbidden. We must strictly guard against a few people seeking private gain and making use of their power to submit false reports, waste and use the funds in an indiscriminate way and eat more and consume more, and we still must guard against corruption and embezzlement."

The calamity-hit prefectures and counties made further arrangements for production and relief work during the conference. Hanzhong Prefectural CCP Committee Secretary (Zhou Yaguang) and Baoji municipal CCP Committee Deputy Secretary (Zhao Wenjin) studied specific measures for implementing the spirit of the conference.

WEN WEI PO ON ASSASSINATION OF AS-SADAT

HK070507 Hong Kong ~~WEN~~ WEI PO in Chinese 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] President An ~~as~~-Sadat was assassinated and the defense minister was seriously injured yesterday during a ~~military~~ parade in Egypt. The death of the president resulted in a chaotic situation throughout the country.

As a matter of fact, Egypt has been entangled in a web of troubles. There have been incessant conflicts between the Muslim and Christian parties inside the country and anti-Sadat political activities behind these religious conflicts; and the interference of the Soviet KGB has made the situation even more complicated. In order to tackle all these problems, Sadat decisively dismissed the extremist Muslim brotherhood party and simultaneously penalized the Christian party and helped ease contradictions in various aspects. However, did he end up creating more enemies and forcing the opposition political parties to risk danger in desperation?

The press reports mentioned that an organization with the slogan "striving for independence of Egypt" had taken responsibility for the assassination of the president. But no matter who did it, it is certain that the internal contradictions in Egypt will be aggravated and the country will be in a chaotic state.

However, the more important question that follows is the overall situation of the Middle East which is likely to be influenced by the changed situation in Egypt. As we all know, the Middle East is always an area of turmoil. It possesses rich oil resources, is a hub of communications between Europe, Asia and Africa and is situated at the flank of the continent of Europe which is the strategic position for the Western powers. All this explains why the United States and the Soviet Union must contend for this area. The Soviet Union has allied itself with Algeria, Libya and roped in Ethiopia and South Yemen, striving to push in toward the eastern part of the central area and thus encircle the states such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. On the other hand, the United States and Egypt have been gradually stepping up strategic cooperation and have built a strategic defense wall stretching from Pakistan to Egypt for the sake of blocking the Soviet forces from pressing southward. In a situation like this, Egypt plays a very important role in the U.S.-Soviet scramble and is also a thorn in the Soviet hegemonist's side.

In August, As-Sadat paid a visit to the United States during which he agreed to provide the United States with "all facilities" for taking emergency action in the Middle East. In return, the United States agreed to supply Egypt with arms and loans. In September, when Israeli Prime Minister Begin visited the United States, an agreement was reached that Egypt and Israel would resume their peace talks. Soon afterwards, As-Sadat and Begin met in Alexandria to discuss questions concerning Palestinian autonomy, Israel's withdrawal of troops from the Sinai Peninsula and the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt. Thus, the Camp David spirit initiated by the United States was restored. The trend of the strengthening of peace in the Middle East after the contacts between Israel and Egypt was obviously unfavorable to the USSR's desire to fish in troubled waters.

The attitude of the USSR was revealed through the activities of the hard-line Arab League. Soon after the meeting of the heads of Israel and Egypt, the leaders of Libya, Syria, Algeria and South Yemen also held a meeting. They decided to launch a counterattack against the United States and Egypt. To threaten Egypt, Libya concentrated forces on its border with Sudan, an ally of Egypt. In the meantime, Egypt declared it would provide Sudan with military aid at any cost to teach this "Libyan maniac" a lesson. This was why on hearing the news of the assassination of As-Sadat, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger pointed out at once that this incident had something to do with the USSR. He said Libya might have had a hand in this matter, and the USSR had possibly provided the necessary information.

The split between the Arab countries, which was an expression of the contradictions between the United States and the USSR, made the situation in the Middle East more turbulent. Now, adding fuel to the flames, Egyptian President As-Sadat has been assassinated. Egypt will undoubtedly be thrown into disorder and its foreign policy will be affected. The situation in the Middle East will be plunged into violent change by this chain reaction, which will bring a new crisis in the prospects for peace in the Middle East and the peace of the world. The whole world is concerned over this matter. What worries people most is that the hegemonists will seize such an opportunity to make trouble and create a tense situation in which the two superpowers are facing each other with clenched fists.

The world media is responsible and reasonable to stop the hegemonists from seizing this opportunity to make trouble!

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